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14 November 1984

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CLARIN on Argentine-Chilean Beagle Treaty (CLARIN, 18 Oct 84).....	1
Ex-President Satisfied Over Beagle Treaty (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, 20 Oct 84).....	4
Report on Brandt Interview (Herdís Luke Jensen, EXCELSIOR, 20 Oct 84).....	5
Briefs New CONTACT Editor	7

BARBADOS

Minister of Agriculture Hits Cut in U.S. Sugar Quota (SUNDAY SUN, 30 Sep 84).....	8
Government Seeks \$160-Million Loan for 5-Year Program (Tony Best; THE WEEKEND NATION, 28-29 Sep 84).....	9
St John Urges Greater Unity in Regional Air Service (SUNDAY GUARDIAN, 30 Sep 84).....	11
Successes of Industrial Development Corporation Noted (SUNDAY ADVOCATE, 30 Sep 84).....	13
Additional Oil Exploration Plans Announced (SUNDAY ADVOCATE, 30 Sep 84).....	14
Briefs New Commercial Bank	15

BOLIVIA

FRG Bankers Reportedly May 'Pardon' Foreign Debt (Cadena Panamericana, 18 Oct 84).....	16
International Bankers To Discuss Debt Problem (Radio Illimani Network, 16 Oct 84).....	17
Briefs	
Air Force Accepts Sejas	18

BRAZIL

Japanese To Authorize Acceleration of Carajas Project (GAZETA MERCANTIL, 5 Oct 84).....	19
Economic Adviser to Neves Views Future Challenges (GAZETA MERCANTIL, 4 Oct 84).....	20
BRASPETRO Joins With Norwegian Firm To Sell Technology (GAZETA MERCANTIL, 3 Oct 84).....	22

COLOMBIA

Briefs	
Air Force Plane Attacked	24

grenada

Results of May Poll on Attitudes Toward Elections (CARIBBEAN CONTACT, Oct 84).....	25
Brathwaite Outlines Plans for Road Improvements (THE GRENADIAN VOICE, 29 Sep 84).....	28
Report on Start of NNP's Election Campaigning (THE GRENADIAN VOICE, 29 Sep 84).....	29
Early Election Raises Questions on How Results Will Sit (Lloyd Noel; THE GRENADIAN VOICE, 15 Sep 84).....	30
Standing Orders for Parliament To Be Revised (THE GRENADA NEWSLETTER, 8 Sep 84).....	31
Expert Reviews Negative Trends in Agriculture (THE GRENADA NEWSLETTER, 8 Sep 84).....	33
Official Raps U.S. for Not Replacing Radio Station (EXPRESS, 10 Oct 84).....	36

GUATEMALA

Briefs

Spanish Charge Presents Credentials	37
New Central Bank President	37
New Ambassadors Present Credentials	37
Ambassador to Brazil Appointed	37
New Ambassador to Brazil	37

HONDURAS

M-Lider Leader Reina Criticizes Foreign Policy (Cadena Audio Video, 11 Oct 84).....	38
--	----

Briefs

Nicaraguan Ambassador Presents Credentials	41
New Agricultural Group	41
New UK Ambassador	41
Tiawanese Loan	41
Radio Station Occupied	41
U.S. 'Occupation' Seen	42
Netherlands Ambassador Presents Credentials	42
Grant From Japan	42

JAMAICA

PNP Says Government Lays Grounds for State of Emergency (THE DAILY GLEANER, 6 Oct 84; THE SUNDAY GLEANER, 7 Oct 84).....	43
--	----

Patterson Statement	
Spaulding Denial	
Assessment of Threat, by Vincent Tulloch	
Bills To Protect Utilities	
PSOJ Concern	

Gunman, Civilians Killed in Raid on Police Station (THE DAILY GLEANER, 10 Oct 84).....	49
---	----

Seaga Reviews Successes of JNIP Projects, New Jobs Formed (THE DAILY GLEANER, 10 Oct 84).....	50
--	----

Seaga Discussed Food Import Substitution Plan (THE DAILY GLEANER, 9 Oct 84).....	52
---	----

Briefs

WPJ on Arms Find	53
------------------	----

MEXICO

Briefs

Cuban Film Delegation Arrives

54

MONTSERRAT

Leaders Attack Christian Council, Osborne Detractors
(THE MONTSERRAT TIMES, 31 Aug, 28 Sep 84).....

55

Chalmers Remarks
Osborne Counterattack

NICARAGUA

Briefs

Italian Assistance

58

PANAMA

Subversives, Drug Traffickers Arrested by Defense Forces
(Mario Martinez Puente; CRITICA, 6 Oct 84).....

59

'Seventh Force' Member Links Defense Forces to Activities
(QUIUBO, 6-13 Oct 84).....

60

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Political Developments Involve PNM, New National Alliance
(EXPRESS, 28 Sep, 5 Oct 84; TRINIDAD GUARDIAN, 15 Oct 84) ..

62

Analysis of PNM Infighting
PNM Executive
NAR Actions

NJAC To Contest Tobago House Elections, 'Break' DAC
(Compton Delph; EXPRESS, 8 Oct 84).....

65

TELCO Plans \$30-Million Investment in Tobago
(EXPRESS, 28 Sep 84).....

66

Tobago To Get International Flights, New Runway
(TRINIDAD GUARDIAN, 11, 15 Oct 84).....

67

BWIA Plans
Airport Improvements, by Francis Joseph

JNT Slows Work-to-Rule Action in Dispute With CPO
(TRINIDAD GUARDIAN, 11 Oct 84).....

70

Quarterly Production in Manufacturing Sector Down
(TRINIDAD GUARDIAN, 11 Oct 84).....

71

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CLARIN ON ARGENTINE-CHILEAN BEAGLE TREATY

PY191619 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Oct 84 pp 2, 3

[Text] An unimpeachable source last night revealed to CLARIN in Buenos Aires the bases of the pre-agreement that the chiefs of the Argentine and Chilean delegations will initial this morning in Rome to solve the century-old conflict over the southern Beagle Channel.

According to this source, it can be stated that the bioceanic principle--Argentina on the Atlantic and Chile on the Pacific--has been fully observed: those problems concerning the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan have been solved, Argentina has obtained favorable navigation rights, and, finally, unlike what had been said at the beginning of these negotiations, Argentina agrees to submit future controversies to arbitration.

The source added, speaking at the Argentine Foreign Ministry, that the bioceanic principle is mentioned at least three times in the body of the treaty and once in the preamble.

The two delegations have reached an agreement on solving a major issue--which is perhaps the most important one--that is, that of mentioning the bioceanic principle. However, the decision concerning the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan forced last-minute bilateral negotiations.

In his statement to CLARIN, the source outlined the position of both countries:

Chile

- a) The three disputed islands--Picton, Nueva, and Lennox--remain under Chilean jurisdiction.
- b) These three islands are subjected to the principle that Chile raised in 1976 based on the straight lines theory.
- c) Those waters encompassed in the area in dispute will be treated as "interior waters." In this regard, the source says, the definition of "interior waters" is even more strict and precise than that of "territorial sea" by international law, since the first are considered port waters or interior lakes and, therefore, are treated as being equivalent to sovereign territories.

d) The source also indicated, at CLARIN's insistence, that a concession made by Argentina to the effect of submitting future controversies to arbitration was instrumental in solving the issue concerning the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan. This arbitration will be in the hands of a five-man body which, he said, will follow these steps:

1. This mediation (by the pope) will continue as a source of consultation to dispel those doubts which may arise concerning the enforcement of this agreement. Therefore, the mediation of His Holiness John Paul II is not yet completely terminated.
2. Argentina and Chile will hold direct negotiations.
3. The two nations will establish a conciliating body for the rapprochement of positions upheld by the two countries.
4. It will be mandatory for both Chile and Argentina to submit any controversy to arbitration. Yet the source admitted that the arbiter could base his award on principles of international law or on "equity." In this case, the two countries will have to agree first on which of the two formulas they will apply.

Regarding Argentina

CLARIN obviously also asked about our country's situation after the initialing of the pre-agreement, and the source stated:

- a) Our country has achieved the abandonment of the so-called zone for shared economic activities.

As you may recall, the papal answer presented to the two countries on 12 December 1980 delimited that zone with a total of 118,000 square kilometers. This formula, according to what was reported then, represented a virtual condominium between Chile and Argentina, and based on that papal proposal, our country should have given up to Chile up to 50 percent of the resources under exploitation in the zone.

This formula is discarded, as the zone for shared economic activities is abandoned, while it becomes clear that only 10,000 square kilometers remain under Chilean sovereignty.

- b) Regarding the territorial seas surrounding the islands, the source explained that the territorial seas extend 3 nautical miles and that the demarcation line, which uses Nueva Island and Staten Island for reference, runs 12 miles toward the southeast, and another 17 miles southeast at a 45-degree angle.

- c) In that zone--in the so-called eastern Chilean Tierra del Fuego channels--our country will have the right of passage "in perpetuity," that is, without limitations or prior notification, without any limitations as to the number of Argentine flag warships, and without Chile being able to cancel this passage for exceptional reasons. But all these rights do not extend to the western side of the Tierra del Fuego channels that belong to Chile.

d) Chile gives up any Atlantic projection of Diego Ramirez Island and a straight line defined by the landmarks of Punta Dungenes and Cape Espiritu Santo is established below Cape Horn. It is established that what is to the west belongs to Chile and what is to the east belongs to Argentina.

e) Chile gives up its right to the eastern mouth of the Magellan Strait. The treaty, the source concluded by saying, "is specific: It defines waters, soil, subsoil, or the continental shelf," and it makes a reservation regarding the Antarctic, according to which this treaty "in no way affects" rights or demands of each country on the Antarctic.

CSO: 3348/68

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

EX-PRESIDENT SATISFIED OVER BEAGLE TREATY

PY201612 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1350 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (NA)--Former President Alejandro Agustin Lanusse today labeled as a "happy ending" the pre-agreement signed by the Argentine and Chilean governments, with the mediation of the Vatican, to end the century-old conflict over the Beagle Channel.

Lanusse, who signed, with then Chilean President Salvador Allende a general arbitration treaty in 1972 to solve controversies, said that he was "very satisfied with what was obtained, especially because it was achieved by a democratic government with the aid of mediation."

Lanusse said that he agrees with what was explained yesterday by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, "who was explicit enough when explaining that it was a transaction in which both parties have made concessions."

Lanusse expressed his approval for what he qualified as a "happy ending" and was pleased over the achievement of the constitutional government, with the "intervention of the Holy Father," which strengthens Argentine foreign relations.

Lanusse also said that the Peace and Friendship Treaty with Chile ends a dispute that "others could not or were not able to resolve" in the past, including himself.

CSO: 3348/68

REPORT ON BRANDT INTERVIEW

PA231818 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Oct 84 pp 1, 19, 20

[Report by Herdis Luke Jensen on "exclusive" interview with Socialist International President Willy Brandt by EXCELSIOR; date, place not given--quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] We must not act too scared when Washington frowns. Neither Latin Americans nor Europeans should do that. The Contadora countries should follow their course; otherwise, they will not fulfill their historic task, Willy Brandt, Socialist International president and Nobel Peace Prize winner, said in an exclusive interview with this newspaper.

The North-South dialogue, he said, is terribly affected by the tensions between the superpowers, who are exporting their conflicts more and more to the Third World. However, the worse repercussions are caused by the arms race. One only has to think of the figures. Next year \$1 trillion will be spent on arms, three times more than Latin America's debt. It is a factor that affects the world's economy terribly and North-South relations. (In the United States 1 billion is equivalent to 1,000 million)

This interdependency can be used to encourage and convince the countries involved of the advantage of transferring at first, even a small percentage, of what is spent on arms, to the poorest countries. I think it is going to be difficult, but not impossible, to get the North-South dialogue started again. The USSR and its allies would have to be included because they are also part of the industrialized world, and the PRC, which represents a large sector of the world's population.

Question: Do you think the Sandinists in Nicaragua have a chance of surviving, taking into consideration the strong pressure exerted by the United States and its allies in Central America and the possibility of invasion?

Brandt: As a matter of fact the Sandinists are under terrible pressure. I do admire them for calling elections in time of war. They are fighting on two fronts, in the north more than in the south; they are facing acts of sabotage in their country and they are having terrible economic difficulties which are still increasing. I think it is unjust that the [Nicaraguan] elections are not given the same importance as the Salvadoran, although elections were not

held throughout the country and only the right opposed to Duarte's regime participated. However, in Nicaragua, several parties, in addition to the Sandinists, will participate.

"I think the Sandinists will comply with their political pluralism principle and that they really want to outdo the oligarchy. I do give them a good chance of surviving, if a war does not break out first."

Question: Nicaragua is threatened by war and U.S. invasion, or else an economic blockade. Do you think that in time, the Nicaraguans will be more interested in surviving than in defending ideological or political principles?

Brandt: I do not think that the United States will attack Nicaragua directly. Any reasonable man in Washington knows that this would seriously hurt U.S. prestige in Latin America, Europe, and in the rest of the world. But who knows.... Now, the solution to its economic problems depends as much on the Latin Americans as on the Europeans. If Contadora really has any meaning, it should see to it that not only the borders of the countries involved are safe, it should also see that survival of the peoples are guaranteed.

Question: What support is the Social Democracy, especially Germany's Social Democracy, giving to Latin America and how do you compare this with the support that the Christian Democracy gives? There are plans to stop financial aid to Nicaragua but capital continues flowing to El Salvador, especially for the military sector.

Brandt: Right now in El Salvador there is a rapprochement between the Social and the Christian Democracy. The political branch [of the Salvadoran guerrilla organization FMLN] was represented at the La Palma meeting by Guillermo Ungo, a Social Democrat who is one of my vice presidents in the Socialist International; and by Amaro, a Christian Democrat.

"In Caracas I spoke with former President [Rafael] Caldera, an important Christian Democrat. We agreed that the solution in El Salvador must be a political one since a military solution is unprobable and would represent a terrible sacrifice.

"Regarding the FRG, you are right. A narrow frame of mind is being reflected by the suspension of financial aid to Nicaragua. At the conclusion of my tour through Latin America, I will fight these anomalies based on information I have now.

"But two things must be viewed at the same time. There are differences that must be discussed and solved and there are situations that call for talks between the Social and Christian Democrats who can and should talk."

CSO: 3248/70

BRIEFS

NEW CONTACT EDITOR--THE Board of Directors of Caribbean Contact Ltd. has announced the appointment of Dr. Chamberlain 'Colin' Hope as the new editor of Caribbean Contact. This appointment has been made after ratification by the officers of the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) for and on behalf of that body's governing Continuation Committee. Caribbean Contact is a programme of the CCC. Dr. Hope assumes office on October 1 in succession to Mr. Rickey Singh whose contract as editor of the paper was frustrated when the Barbados government, in the wake of the Grenada invasion, revoked his work permit. Hope, a Barbadian Anglican and until recently a part-time lecturer at the University of West Indies and a tutor at Erdiston Teachers' College, has had a long association with the journalistic profession. He served with Jamaica's Public Opinion and Daily Gleaner, and was editorial advisor to the Bahamian Times and The People while he lived in The Bahamas. He possesses versatile language abilities, speaking French and Swedish, in addition to English. Dr. Hope has also served the West Indian Federal Government and holds degrees from the UWI, Toronto University, University of Stockholm and Columbia University. The editor's work has been published in Bim, Caribbean Quarterly, and the Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs. [Text] [Bridgetown CARIBBEAN CONTACT in English Oct 84 p 1]

CSO: 3298/068

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE HITS CUT IN U.S. SUGAR QUOTA

Bridgetown SUNDAY SUN in English 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] BARBADOS' Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Richard Cheltenham, yesterday expressed concern over the United States' decision to cut its raw sugar import quota from tomorrow--a decision which will affect Barbados to the tune of 3 500 tonnes (short tonnes, raw value).

Said Dr. Cheltenham, "The recent announcement by United States Secretary of Agriculture, John Block, in effect reduces the initial quota of sugar imports into the United States for the fiscal year 1984-85.

"Barbados' quota is 0.7 percent of the total United States import. Last year that gave us 20 650 short tonnes (approximately 2 000 pounds or nine-tenths of an English long tonne.) To what was added a further 644 short tonnes in total we exported 21 294 short tonnes to the United at US 21 cents a pound approximately.

"That price was five cents more a pound than we are getting in our other and larger preferential market. The European Economic Community (EEC).

"The reduction announced by the United States, though not a decline in percentage terms, is in absolute terms a drop to 17 780 short tonnes or a potential loss of 3 500 tonnes. Clearly this is bad news. The loss, if actually realised, will be felt acutely because of the present financial plight of the industry."

But Barbados will not be taking the announcement sitting down.

Said Dr. Cheltenham: "Barbados employs a firm of lobbyists in Washington and I have been in touch with them. Ever since the announcement by Mr. Block, they have been very active on our behalf, attempting to secure an exemption for Barbados and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) (since we are treated as part of the CARICOM region) or alternatively ensuring that by the end of the fiscal year no actual loss is experienced."

The minister added: "The early indications are this announcement of a reduction was dictated by domestic political considerations in a year of presidential elections. It is too early to say, but there is reason to hope when once the election is out of the way, this matter will be reconsidered.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS \$160-MILLION LOAN FOR 5-YEAR PROGRAM

Bridgetown THE WEEKEND NATION in English 28-29 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Tony Best]

[Text] BARBADOS is asking the World Bank for about \$160 million in soft loans to finance a large-scale five-year development programme.

Negotiations for the loans were started in Washington on Wednesday and the Barbados delegation at the talks was headed by Prime Minister Tom Adams.

The programmes run the gamut from rehabilitation of the runway at Grantley Adams Airport, upgrading of the staffing of vital areas of the sugar industry to housing and education. The projects being considered would all begin between next year and 1986 and would constitute crucial elements of the Government's five-year development programme.

According to informed sources, the World Bank and the Adams government are considering the following:

--A \$20 million housing development and sights and services project that would include 435 house spots being made available to low income people in the country at an affordable price.

--A master plan for the development of the Scotland District in the country. The drawing up of the plan would be preceded by a feasibility study of the development scheme itself.

--Some \$20 million to be used for the expansion to three existing secondary schools and extensive work on a number of elementary schools in the country. Money would also be used to expand the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic and the construction of hurricane shelters at schools.

--The undertaking of extensive repairs and rehabilitation to the existing runway at the Airport. Such work is expected to cost about \$12 million.

--A major sugar industry rehabilitation effort that would focus on the Barbados Sugar Factories Limited. One aspect of the programme would be to

upgrade the staffing at factories and plantations in the country. The estimated cost: \$20 million.

--Financing of a study in export promotion to assist the Barbados Export Promotion Corporation in its plans to expand the scope of its activities.

"The World Bank has shown definite interest in a number of the schemes, particularly the work being proposed for the airport," the source explained. "We are also placing considerable emphasis on the housing and education programmes. The sugar industry scheme is also very important."

The Prime Minister is due to leave Washington today. He was guest of honour at a reception given in Washington Thursday night by Barbados Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Peter Laurie.

The reception was held at the Barbados Embassy.

Mr. Adams was one of more than 100 ministers of finance from countries around the world attending the series of World Bank and IMF meetings in Washington.

Other members of the Barbados delegation to the talks in Washington included Mr. Steve Emtage of the Ministry of Planning and the governor of the Central Bank, Dr. Courtney Blackman.

CSO: 3298/072

ST JOHN URGES GREATER UNITY IN REGIONAL AIR SERVICE

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 30 Sep 84 pp 1, 21

[Text] BRIDGETOWN, Sat., (Cana): BARBADOS Minister of Tourism, Bernard St. John, has called for greater co-operation among airlines in the Caribbean, in attracting business out of Europe and the United States.

He was speaking at the opening of "Tradex Bajan Table Exhibition," the largest annual display of food service products, equipment and services in the Eastern Caribbean.

St. John said: "I have always expressed the belief that in the Eastern Caribbean, the ideal situation would be one where a single regional airline would provide the services on our international routes. Barbados sought to explain and promote this concept in a paper which was circulated among Caricom (Caribbean Community) governments three years ago."

Until this is achieved, St. John said, Barbados's relationship with the Trinidad airline, BWIA, would be based on a bilateral agreement signed five years ago.

St. John said that with the demise in 1982 of Laker Airways, which jointly owned the Barbados National carrier, Caribbean Airways (CA), with the Government, BWIA was given the first opportunity to bid on a contract to supply CA aircraft to operate the Barbados routes from London but the contract price tendered proved uncompetitive and significantly so.

He also said that in pursuance of the Barbados commitment, BWIA was designated as the official carrier for the island on routes attained from the United States under the Barbados-US Air Service Agreement.

Stating that there must be finality on the matter St. John said: "We have offered BWIA every opportunity to utilise these air routes into the USA but we cannot wait forever."

St. John said that the US market "is definitely in need of additional services, particularly in the Mid-Western sections.

"The civil aviation authorities have received numerous complaints in the months of July and August, in particular, about overbooking by all airlines between Barbados and the US. Our analysis shows that unless we can significantly increase the number of seats available from North America in the summer, we have no hope of replacing the summer business that we used to get from Europe with the US business."

Referring to the European market, St. John said his Government showed its faith by committing resources to Caribbean Airways in the commencement of its service this year out of Frankfurt, West Germany.

He said, however, "it was clear to us that while others would be willing to take advantage of the gravy out of London they were certainly not interested in carrying the burden of Europe."

The Tourism Minister said: "We have indicated in writing to our friends in Trinidad and Tobago our views on how we can integrate Caribbean Airways and BWIA services out of Europe and London. Again there must be finality in this matter."

St. John called for greater "co-operation among the executives and managers of airlines in the Caribbean as a whole and particularly in the Eastern Caribbean."

CSO: 3298/072

SUCCESSES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION NOTED

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE in English 30 Sep 84 Magazine p 2

[Text]

THE Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) has performed well despite the many problems facing the manufacturing sector in Barbados.

The highlights of the IDC's achievements in 1983-84 include:

—The completion of a review of the manufacturing sector and industrial Strategy Study.

—The launching of the Barbados Furniture Trading Co.

—The establishment of the National Embroidery Project.

—The construction of a new \$2 million corporate headquarters.

—The construction of 105,235 square feet of factory space.

—The extension, upgrading and restoration of Pelican Village.

—The organisation of an industrial development mission to South Korea and Japan.

In IDC-assisted enterprises 1,420 new jobs were created as against 188 lost, leaving a net addition of 1,232 new jobs.

The 1,420 new jobs were created in eighteen (18) new companies contributing 315 jobs and 1,105 jobs through expansions in existing factories, mainly in the electronics and data processing sub-sectors.

New investment in manufacturing during 1983-84 amounted to Bds\$17 million. \$12.4 million investment was created through new enterprises and \$4.6 million through expansions. The IDC's Quarterly Employment Survey for April to June 1984 shows a marginal net loss of 17 jobs for that particular period.

In September this year, the IDC launched a programme aimed at the upgrading and development of local manufacturing operations.

The goal of the exercise is to significantly improve both the quantum and quality of Barbadian participation in industrial activity through increased awareness and application of modern management techniques. The immediate objectives one to:

(a) Assist ten local manufacturers to significantly improve their productivity, profitability and overall performance, thus positioning themselves to compete effectively in regional and extra-regional markets.

(b) To guide other local manufacturers in identifying their own problems and finding effective solutions to them.

The consultancy exercise will comprise for each firm a management audit, an implementation phase and a series of training services and workshops.

In pursuing our hi-tech promotional thrust, we recognise and have signalled to the appropriate authorities, the need to reorient the educational system towards engineering and technical studies. This is a medium to long term process.

The IDC is working closely with the Barbados Community College to enhance the design and delivery capability of their electronics courses and to involve the relevant manufacturing sector in this entire exercise.

Work has recently commenced on a number of pilot projects for implementation in the key areas of electronics, medical supplies and information services.

The pilot projects will help to prepare staff for successful participation in the targeted, company-specific approach to future investment promotion.

The Corporation's overall strategy is to move with the times on two fronts:-

(1) Vigorous promotion of hi-tech operations which are required to absorb increasing costs of production and to provide meaningful employment opportunities for our people.

(2) Systematic upgrading of the indigenous manufacturing sector to ensure compatibility with the needs, external environment and to provide new opportunities for linkages with the enclave sector.

ADDITIONAL OIL EXPLORATION PLANS ANNOUNCED

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE in English 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text]

ADDITIONAL tests for potential oil or gas production are to be carried out in the Scotland District.

The tests are being carried out by reservoir engineers who are evaluating the potential of that rugged area where 10 exploratory wells were drilled.

Seven of the 10 wells were cased and a Government statement has said that results to date were encouraging.

The wells were drilled by Bow Valley Resource Services Limited which was contracted by the Canadian-owned Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC).

The Canadian Corporation which is providing assistance to the Barbados National Oil Company (BNOC) has come in for praise from Barbados' Energy Minister, Senator Clyde Griffith.

Senator Griffith said he was pleased with progress made to date by the BNOC as a result of PCIAC's assistance.

The remarks were made following discussions between Senator Griffith and Mr. Peter Towe, PCIAC's chairman.

The Minister produced details of results to date to indicate the success of the assistance being given by the corporation and expressed the confidence that future co-operation would bring further results.

PCIAC's involvement in Barbados dates back to 1981 when during a visit to Canada, Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams made a request for assistance in developing the country's oil and gas potential.

CSO: 3298/072

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

NEW COMMERCIAL BANK--As from next Tuesday a new commercial Bank will go into operation in Bridgetown. It is the Caribbean Commercial Bank Limited (CCB) which will be taking over the banking business of Citibank in Barbados. The CCB is wholly owned by the Colonial Life Insurance Company (Trinidad) Limited, one of the largest life insurance companies in the Caribbean. The CCB is the only privately owned locally incorporated bank in Barbados and it also marks the first occasion that any Caribbean corporation has invested in a commercial bank in another Caribbean island. CCB has a share capital of \$15 million. The CCB will be offering the traditional commercial banking services as well as services aimed at promoting regional trade. It is likely that next year a Trust company will be set up. [Excerpts] [Bridge-town BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 28 Sep 84 p 1]

CSO: 3298/072

FRG BANKERS REPORTEDLY MAY 'PARDON' FOREIGN DEBT

PY181327 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Planning and Coordination Minister Rene Fernandez yesterday said, referring to a telegram that arrived in the country on 15 October, that the announcement made in the FRG on the probable pardoning (condonacion) of the Bolivian foreign debt is encouraging.

The planning minister met with newsmen accredited to his ministry and talked with them on the subject. The following question was put on the minister: How important is the report from the FRG that foreign banks are reportedly studying the possibility of pardoning the Bolivian foreign debt?

Minister Fernandez replied: Bolivia is in a difficult situation. We should acknowledge this. The situation of the whole world, not only that of Bolivia but of all the Third World countries, is truly anguishing. It is, therefore, encouraging that there are signs from abroad that the creditors of Bolivia are willing to talk about a pardon or special preferential treatment. This means that the international community is realizing the difficulties through which the country is passing.

He was then asked: How would a pardon of the debt influence the solution of the anguishing economic situation?

Planning and Coordination Minister Rene Fernandez gave the following reply: I do not think we should harbor many illusions. When there is talk of a pardon, this may refer to overdue interest, but I do not believe it refers to pardoning the capital. He added that, fortunately, the structure of the Bolivian debt is favorable.

The newsmen then asked the minister if Bolivia will maintain its firm decision not to pay the interest on the foreign debt. The newsmen added: What positive achievements have been reached so far for the benefit of the country through that decision?

The minister replied: We have made the international financial world understand our situation, which is important, and furthermore, points of view of the national government have been accepted, opening the eyes to what is really happening in Bolivia. The truth is that it cannot pay its obligations at the present time, a truth that has now been accepted.

Planning and Coordination Minister Rene Fernandez stated that he will contact FRG sources to confirm the report received a few hours ago in this country through an international news agency.

BOLIVIA

INTERNATIONAL BANKERS TO DISCUSS DEBT PROBLEM

PY171514 [Editorial Report] La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 16 October 1984 reported that a DPA report notes that "according to a high-ranking Frankfurt banking official, the international banking sector may pardon the debt that Bolivian has contracted with it." According to the report, the official also announced "the holding of a first round of negotiations between the parties involved in Miami in November."

The announcer added that the DPA report says that "Bolivia will probably be the first country in the Third World to have its foreign debt pardoned." He said that DPA obtained this information from a high-ranking FRG banking official who is a member of the Bolivian international creditors commission.

The announcer pointed out that the DPA report states that according to the information supplied by the FRG banks, Bolivia has contracted a foreign debt totaling \$3.65 billion, out of which \$3.2 billion has been granted to the Bolivian public sector. He said that the report notes that among the issues to be discussed at the Miami meeting are structural economic problems and Bolivia's excessive dependence on tin exports to obtain currency.

The announcer stated that the DPA report adds that "the banking commission is awaiting notification from the Bolivian Government in view of the recent Bolivian cabinet shuffle and the appointment of the new finance and planning ministers to lift the 60-day recess on the negotiations which the La Paz government had requested."

In addition, La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish at 1130 GMT on 17 October 1984 reported that a DPA news bulletin notes that "according to a high-ranking FRG banking official, Bolivia will be the first country in the Third World to have the payment of its foreign debt postponed." The announcer added that the FRG banking official told DPA that the Bolivian creditor bank commission will probably hold a meeting in Miami in November to exchange ideas about the Bolivian financial and economic situation, particularly structural economic problems and Bolivia's heavy dependence on tin exports to obtain currency.

CSO: 3348/69

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE ACCEPTS SEJAS--La Paz, 17 Oct (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the Bolivian Air Force (FAB) has decided to accept General Simon Sejas Tordoya as the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. This information was released by General Socar Villa Urioste, the FAB commander in chief, who indicated that the force he represents has decided not to question the naming of Sejas Tordoya. The new commander in chief, who was the commander in chief of the Army, has been promoted to the post, replacing General Alfredo Villaroel Barja, who retired. [Text] [PY171737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 17 Oct 84]

CSO: 3348/69

JAPANESE TO AUTHORIZE ACCELERATION OF CARAJAS PROJECT

Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 5 Oct 84 p 10

[Text] A high-level mission from a consortium of Japanese iron and steel companies led by Nippon Steel that arrived in Brazil last weekend is likely to authorize acceleration of the Carajas iron-ore project, Brazil's most important development program in the sector.

The Japanese companies, grouped together in the Nippon Carajas Iron Ore Company, are the major clients for the project, with long-term contracts for furnishing 7 million tons annually--of an initial production of 15 million tons--rising to 10 million tons annually when the project is operating at full capacity.

The CVRD [Rio Doce Valley Company], a state enterprise responsible for the \$2.8-billion project in the Amazon region, hopes that the recent recovery in the iron and steel sector of the majority of industrialized countries can speed up Carajas operations by 6 months. Although no official announcement has been made, CVRD directors said they expect to arrive at an agreement with their principal clients for the project to enter into operation by 1 January 1986.

The project--composed of a mining complex, an 890-kilometer railroad and a new port on the northern coast of Brazil--is to be inaugurated officially in March of next year. But, according to existing deadlines, full-scale commercial operations are not to begin before July 1986. Despite this, in view of the highly encouraging signs of recovery in world markets for iron ore this year, CVRD has issued orders to accelerate all sectors of the project.

The Japanese mission, made up of 13 businessmen, will investigate particularly the port facilities and the railway terminal being built near Sao Luis. This new terminal will be the shipping point for exports to the markets of the industrialized world.

8834

CSO: 3342/19

ECONOMIC ADVISER TO NEVES VIEWS FUTURE CHALLENGES

Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 4 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Brasilia--"The next government will face great challenges," predicts economist Dercio Garcia Munhoz, coordinator of the economic advisory group of the Democratic Alliance, created to furnish Tancredo Neves and the leaders of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] and the Liberal Front background information for policy decisions about formulating the government's economic and financial plan.

Dercio Munhoz, born in Bauru, Sao Paulo, in 1930 and residing in Brasilia since 1960, retired 2 years ago from the Bank of Brazil, "losing money," as he says, to seek answers to the problems of the Brazilian economy. With a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Brasilia (U B), he received a master's degree from the University of Sao Paulo. He is now head of International Economics studies at U B and in his latest study, which took 1 year of research, he examines the question of the public deficit in Brazil. For 10 years he directed the International Economics section of the CONJUNTURA ECONOMICO magazine of the Getulio Vargas Foundation.

He asserts that he is not orthodox and contends that "to restrict the public deficit, if there is any way, it is exactly the opposite of what has been imposed." In his opinion, it is necessary to give priority to the domestic market without neglecting exports, because "the road followed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) model has aggravated the public debt and inflation when it tried to restrict it."

Trying to outline the challenges that a government committed to political, economic and social change will have to face, Dercio Munhoz explains that "all control of the public deficit was lost in 1981, when, pressured by the international banks, we adopted a more orthodox monetary policy, squeezing everything in order to contain inflation. This had an explosive effect on the domestic debt, on the public deficit and on interest rates. The country was out of control."

Associated with the great challenges of the foreign debt and the domestic debt, Dercio Munhoz views the question of wage policy. He advocates that workers have full restitution of their [real] wages with adjustments equivalent to the National Consumer Price Index (INPC).

The question of wage policy involves discussion of delicate questions such as the right to strike and legislation about labor-union organization. Nor can the interval between wage adjustments be left out of the argument. As Dercio Munhoz notes, taking Argentina as an example, every time it is desired to recoup income by reducing the interval between adjustments it causes the whole economy to function in the semester when inflation continues based upon the Gregorian year. "The only way you can lose the same thing in less time is to have greater inflation," he explains, arguing that the government, in its decisions about economic policy, did not create any new losers and thus inflation is the only solution--in other words, everyone passing along his costs more rapidly.

Dercio Munhos makes a point of saying that he is expressing his personal position when he asserts, as does Tancredo Neves, that if the workers received 100 percent of the INPC they would not recover the losses they had with the wage policy recommended by the IMF and adopted by the government. In order to have real gains for wage earners, it would be necessary, according to him, that there be new losers. "Who will be the loser? If not the wage earner, who will it be? Financial costs? But this gets us into the domestic debt, which is one of the bottlenecks. But if I want to reduce inflation, I have to reduce financial costs and I can't borrow short-term like this," Dercio Munhoz argues.

According to the coordinator of the economic advisory staff of Tancredo Neves, the nation must begin growing again in order to utilize installed capacity, which also represents a cost. As he sees it, the IMF approach "weakens the nation politically and economically because when you shut down industry for 3 or 4 years and return to the levels of 1973-74, this means that the country falls 20 years behind: the 10 years that it went nowhere and the 10 years it retrogressed. This is alarming, because you are sketching the shape the country will be in at the turn of the century. And for what? To pay \$5 billion in interest. That's fine. And the debt, how big is it? It is \$99 billion. And if it were different [i.e., if the interest were not paid], how much would it [the debt] be? Well, it would be \$104 billion!" Dercio Munhos concludes, trying to show that the risk of social instability is more important to the nation's future.

Although he prefers to embrace the hope of change, Dercio Munhoz warns those who say the country will not erupt because they believe everything is under control. There are certain countries that erupt, he says and asks: "Why are there certain countries that erupt?"

8834

CSO: 3342/19

BRASPETRO JOINS WITH NORWEGIAN FIRM TO SELL TECHNOLOGY

Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 3 Oct 84 p 9

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--After 3 months of negotiations, BRASPETRO [Petrobras International, Inc.], Petrobras subsidiary for activities abroad, and the Norwegian firm of West Engineering and Research Company A/S last Friday formed the Brasnor Engineering and Operation Company A/S. With 50 percent of the capital held by each of the partners, Brasnor will have the function of executing development projects for petroleum production for oil companies operating in the North Sea in Norwegian territory.

In practice, as this newspaper was informed yesterday by BRASPETRO vice president Wagner Freire, this association is one of the results of the Petrobras policy of exporting its technology, not only in the area of oil exploration, production and refining but also in other segments related to the petroleum industry. Brasnor, whose capital was not revealed by Freire--"it is very small," he said--will have its main office in Bergen and its target market will be Statoil, Norskhydro and Saga, companies based in Norway, a nation which currently derives 600,000 barrels of oil daily from the North Sea.

Last year the service contracts signed by BRASPETRO involving export of technology brought in \$15 million, but in Freire's opinion it was in this year that the state enterprise really got started in this area. The BRASPETRO vice president acknowledges that \$15 million is not much and is trying to keep secret the figures for each contract signed abroad. He prefers, for instance, to speak of the indirect results that each negotiation of this type can generate. "The purpose of rendering services is not to make anyone rich. It is a way to export services, equipment and labor and to develop more technology by accomplishing work in other areas," he said.

Brasnor, for example, will execute development projects for oilfield production for companies that operate in the North Sea, an area unknown, in practice, by Petrobras. Based upon preliminary data from a field, it will recommend what is the best way to put it into production. In doing this, it is supported by its experience acquired in the Campos basin, where 50 percent of the 278,000 barrels produced daily come from advance-production systems, some of which are in deep waters. In the Pirauna fields off the Rio de Janeiro coast the state enterprise produces at a water layer--the distance from the surface to the bottom of the sea--of 311 meters. In the North Sea, according to Wagner, the depth varies from

80 meters to 100 meters and many fields whose wells are located between 200 meters and 300 meters are now being developed.

This picture, together with the fact that BRASPETRO has become associated with a Norwegian firm (which makes it easier to do business in that country), leads Freire to see promising results. Execution of a project for developing oil production can bring in between \$1 million and \$2 million or even more, depending upon the dimensions of an oilfield. Training of that country's technicians in Brazil, in turn, could result in a billing of \$100,000.

Just as in petroleum production, BRASPETRO is betting on exporting refinery services and technology. As a matter of fact, after the 1979 oil crisis there was no other solution but to produce more and to optimize its refineries, with the intention of obtaining more valuable products, such as liquified petroleum gas, gasoline and diesel fuel, in place of fuel oil, a derivative for which there exist substitutes. The view of the state enterprise is not different from that of oil companies in other countries: as between fuel oil (\$170 per ton) and gasoline and diesel fuel (\$250 per ton), it is more profitable to produce the latter two.

It is for no other reason that the technology for optimizing petroleum-cracking units--which make such results feasible--is being negotiated with countries of Latin America and Africa, according to the chief of the state enterprise's division of refining and petrochemicals, Jose Fantine, without his revealing the names of the companies involved.

According to him, readaptation of a refinery, adapting it to the current needs of the market, in the way it is done by Petrobras, may cost between \$100 million and \$300 million. And a new project is being offered in the world market by consulting companies for \$1 billion. It is on the basis of these data and the results obtained, mainly in cracking, that the Petrobras industrial department is making a lengthy study to be submitted to about 200 cracking units around the world. Among the plans of Jose Fantine there is included the training of new technical teams for this area.

8834
CSO: 3342/19

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE PLANE ATTACKED--Bogota--While on a routine patrol in Yari, Caqueta Department, a Colombian Air Force plane was fired upon in a surprise attack by a plane carrying drug traffickers. A military source reported that the Air Force plane was hit, but added that the attacking plane, which carried unidentified individuals, was forced to land on a military base where its crew was arrested. No injuries were reported. The military source said that the incident took place at a time when drug traffickers are attempting to recover the area where the largest cocaine processing laboratory was discovered, an area which is appropriately called Villacoca. [Text] [Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Oct 84]

CSO: 5600/2046

RESULTS OF MAY POLL ON ATTITUDES TOWARD ELECTIONS

Bridgetown CARIBBEAN CONTACT in English Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

A POLL of some 955 Grenadians carried out in May indicated that only just over one-third (1/3) of the population (37%) was in favour of the holding of elections this year, while 42% of the sample considered that "there would be a great danger of violence and disorder if the elections were held".

Initial reaction to the announcement late last month that the election would in fact be held on December 3 has not contradicted these somewhat negative attitudes.

On the day after the announcement, CANA's St. George's correspondent quoted one female civil servant as saying her main fear was that there might be violence in the campaign.

"I had a tense Christmas last year with all the killings on the army fort and to face another Christmas this year if there is violence in the elections would be terrible," she was quoted as saying.

"I find it's too close to Christmas and even my brother is saying so too," CANA also quoted a private sector female employee as saying.

Unlike two earlier opinion polls which had shown support and enthusiasm for the direction taken by Grenada following the US invasion of the island, the May poll indicates indecisiveness over the alternatives facing the electorate at the time and disappointment and frustration with the general economic situation in the country. Its findings have not been published but are being circulated by a number of the political parties in Grenada.

With an estimated 13,000 Grenadians, 30% of the island's work force, directly out of work following the suspension of many of the Bishop government's income- and employment-generating programmes, it is not surprising that 46% of those polled identified unemployment as the most serious problem facing the country at the time. This result is tabulated below:

TABLE I

What is the single most important problem facing the country today?

PROBLEM	PER CENT
1. Unemployment/Economic weakness	46
2. Lack of leadership	17
3. Disenchantment with Politics/Life	12

4. Too many parties/Political disunity/ Political uncertainty	14
5. Elections	2
6. Security	1
7. Corruption/Greed/Ungodliness	—
8. Communism	—
9. No response/Other	5
10. Infrastructure (Phones, Roads, Electricity)	5
	<hr/>
	100

TABLE II

Do you think Elections should be held?

RESPONSE	PER CENT
1. This year	37
2. A year from now	28
3. Two years from now	15
4. Never	6
5. Don't know	10
6. No response	4
	<hr/>
	100

The poll's question on preferences of political parties (at the time neither the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) nor the three-party alliance of GNP, GDM and NDP had yet been formed) produced the following results:

TABLE III

If an election were held this year which party would you vote for?

PARTY	PER CENT
1. Grenada United Labour Party (GULP)	11
2. National Democratic Party (NDP)	16
3. New Jewel Movement (NJM)	4
4. Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP)	1
5. Grenada National Party (GNP)	12
6. Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM)	3
7. Would not vote	11
8. Uncertain	28
9. No response	10
10. Team for National Togetherness (if formed)	4
	<hr/>
	100

The NDP of economist George Brizan, Herbert Blaize's GNP and Sir Eric Gairy's GULP would have been the front runners at the time according to the poll. On the other hand, 49% of those polled declined to identify any of the parties as their choice.

Opinions about individual Grenadian leaders produced the following percentages:

OPINIONS

	Very/ Somewhat Favourable	Very/ Somewhat Unfavourable	Not Heard	No Response
1. <i>Blaize</i>	55	13	3	19
2. <i>Brizan</i>	48	15	19	18
3. <i>Gairy</i>	22	60	1	18
4. <i>Whyte</i>	22	45	10	23
5. <i>Radix</i>	17	56	5	22
6. <i>Alexis</i>	16	18	50	16
7. <i>Louison</i>	14	58	6	22
8. <i>Sylvester</i>	7	34	40	19
9. <i>Cyrus</i>	5	40	33	21

The results of the poll give some support to the widespread popular opinion that the multitude of political parties and a low election turnout might favour Eric Gairy's GULP. It required a meeting of the Heads of Government of St. Vincent, Barbados and St. Lucia with the leaders of the so-called "moderate parties" for internal wranglings to be resolved, at least temporarily, so that the New National Party, formed by Blaize's GNP, Brizan's NDP and **Francis Alexis'** GDM, could come together under the leadership of Herbert Blaize.

It however remains to be seen whether the New National Party (NNP) will attract the support Grenadians would have given to each of its separate candidates.

Yet another poll was being conducted in late September, this time with the reputed aim of interviewing 3,500 Grenadians in order to try to measure voter reaction to the NNP alliance as well as the Radix-Louison Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM).

The size of the sample, nearly 8% of the total electorate, is uncommonly high, and indicative of the urgency of its sponsors to spare no efforts or money in order to establish more clearly for themselves how Grenadians are likely to vote in advance of the actual December 3 polling day.

The concern for opinion poll results and a number of features in the May questionnaire, such as the listing of the US-based Stanley Cyrus, relatively unknown in Grenada as a political leader, has led to some speculation in St. George's that the recent polls are being conducted for US interests who want to plan well in advance their own strategy for Grenada.

Certainly a major problem facing the country's interim administration is that there is considerable reluctance from regional as well as extra-regional sources to invest in Grenada while there are major doubts over the immediate future of the island.

Both the NNP and Gairy's GULP have predicted that there will be major disorder and violence in the country should the other party win the December elections: but it is also noteworthy that both Blaize and Gairy have stressed that should they win the elections they would maintain a strong US military presence to respond to the Grenada's "security needs" and to counter the "threat of violence".

Gairy's GULP however remains the most pro-US party in the campaign and is the only party to call for permanent US and British military bases on the island.

Gairy, for one, welcomes the December poll. "Nobody is going to stop the Grenada United Labour Party from winning," he has been quoted as saying following the disclosure of the election date. "We're going to sweep the polls," said the 62-year-old Gairy who himself is not contesting the elections.

BRATHWAITE OUTLINES PLANS FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

St Georges THE GRENADIAN VOICE in English 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] GRENADA is likely to have a modern highway going all around the island in the next eighteen months if everything goes according to the plans of the interim administration.

So said the Chairman of the Advisory Council, Nicholas Brathwaite, in an interview with GRENADIAN VOICE last week.

Mr. Brathwaite said that the new access road which is being constructed for the airport will eventually be continued to the Carenage. Work on the Eastern Main Road is continuing. Later this year, work will commence on the Western Main Road. The United States of America is helping with the section from Gouyave to Sauteurs. Arrangements are being made with the Development bank for financing to do the section from Queens' Park to Gouyave. The EFC is being approached for funding to do the section of the island road through River Salee to Grenville.

Work is also being done to improve the Grand Etang road linking St. Andrew's with St. George's while maintenance work is continuing on other roads notably the Tempe/Mt. Parnassus road which is in a very bad condition.

Mr Brathwaite conceded that the Eastern Main Road project was moving slowly. In fact, he said, there are problems with road construction in general because the quarry at Mt. Hartman cannot supply the quantity of crushed stone needed for the many projects on.

As the momentum builds up there is the problem of the supply equipment not functioning at a satisfactory level of efficiency to enable it to put out all the crushed stone needed for the airport access road. "Steps have been taken" said Mr. Brathwaite "to reactivate the Quarry at Telescope. We have also taken the decision to order a new crusher, with the assistance of the British, at a cost of £100.000. and this should be here in about ten weeks".

CSO: 3298/091

REPORT ON START OF NNP'S ELECTION CAMPAIGNING

St Georges THE GRENADIAN VOICE in English 29 Sep 84 pp 8-9

[Text] The New National Party, a merger of three, so-called, centrist parties - Grenada National Party, National Democratic Party and Grenada Democratic Movement - presented their full slate of 15 candidates, for the December 3 General Elections, at a public meeting held in the car park at Grenville on Sunday afternoon. Despite the many rumours which circulated before the meeting that there were rumblings and dissatisfaction in the grouping there were no surprises and no changes in the candidates announced last week.

The meeting began with a crowd of under 500 who were lukewarm at the beginning. However, both the attendance and the enthusiasm grew as the afternoon wore on.

The first really hearty round of applause came when Political Leader Herbert Blaize said he would like the few American military Policemen who are still on the island to remain and take care of security until we are able to find ourselves. Mr. Blaize called on his listeners to forget whether they wanted elections at this time or not and face the reality of the situation and 'begin the new age with a new page on December 3'. As if the party had already formed a Cabinet and distributed portfolios, each candidate dealt with a special aspect of what they saw as Grenada's urgent needs. But the platform declared that they were not prepared to make glorious promises that they may not be able to keep. Grenada is in a peculiar position and they would have to get in there first to see what is possible and how they could tap the sources of assistance available to speed the country's development.

One promise Mr. Blaize did make was that he will reduce the heavy tax burden while increasing revenue as he did at the head of a GNP government in the period 1962 to 1967. George Brizan said that the party wished to work for peaceful transformation of Grenada society with equality for all Grenadians. He stressed that any true political party has to be the servant of the people for if at any time it becomes the master it loses its credentials.

Among glimpses given at the party structure were provisions for village party groups, women's groups and youth groups. It was also declared that the constitution provides for the recall of elected representatives who are found to be unsatisfactory.

EARLY ELECTION RAISES QUESTIONS ON HOW RESULTS WILL SIT

St Georges THE GRENADEAN VOICE in English 15 Sep 84 p 8

[Continuation from issue of 8 September (not received) of article by Lloyd Noel: "Have They Got a Mandate?"]

[Excerpt] In desperation, or resignation, people are saying--what we go do? To overcome the weakness or inactivity of the Governor General and his IAC, lets have elections quickly to put in an elected government with teeth to bite as well as bark.

It is my opinion that that question will be far more applicable after the Elections--and now now. Like Lady Success very witty and appropriate theme in her Calypso, I venture to ask - What we go do - when the polls are closed and only 35% of the registered voters cast their votes? What we go do - when a minority elected Government is returned at a free and fair elections? What we go do - when the new Prime Minister or Governor General decide to put the record straight and take his pound of flesh? What we go do - if from a marriage of convenience of political parties the bed-fellows start fighting even on the honeymoon? What we go do - if because of the indecent haste to have elections the engaged political couples cannot work out the mutual agreement in time or at all to face the music?

Are we to revert then to pre-1972? or to post November 1973? or to March 13th 1979 and the slavery that resulted therefrom? or to October 19th or 25th, 1983?

The answer, or answers, dear readers, are blowing in the wind, Seek and you shall find. It is still my humble opinion, that we do have the time and tide on our side to ensure a greater measure of certainty, and reliability, in who, and what, comes out of a well planned, well-prepared-and-ready-for and fully understood and meaningful Elections, in an atmosphere of Economic stability, confidence, Law and Order and some semblance or example of good Government.

And it is my further firm opinion, that the Governor General and his Interim Advisory Councillors Do have The Mandate and authority to take us there, based on the Law of The Sovereignty of The people on whose behalf they are acting as Trustees.

STANDING ORDERS FOR PARLIAMENT TO BE REVISED

St Georges THE GRENADA NEWSLETTER in English 8 Sep 84 pp 22-23

[Text] Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B. (66) former Clerk of the British House of Commons, visited Grenada in August on a two week assignemnt to help to revise the Standing Orders of Grenada's Parliament which will be established after the General Elections to take place before the end of this year.

Sir Cuarles worked here with Mr. Curtis Strachan who was Clerk of Parliament here up to the time of the New Jewel Movement Revolution of March 1979.

His colleagues at the office of the Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Charles told NEWSLETTER on August 28th, were asked to study the existing Grenada Standing Orders and suggest improvements and alterations. This they have done and Sir Charles was in Grenada for discussions on this with Mr. Strachan.

"With a new Parliament coming up", he said, "and the Parliamentary machine not having functioned since the Revolution, it is to everybody's advantage that the Standing Orders, which the new Parliament must adopt, are as internally consistent and free from disharmony and ambiguities as possible".

Sir Charles said the Standing Orders of both the Grenada House of Representatives and Senate are being revised and, since his arrival here on August 20th, the House Draft Document had been completed. The Senate Draft Document, he said, presents less problems and that would be completed by the time he left Grenada on September 1st.

The Standing Orders, Sir Charles explained, "start at the beginning" with rules for election of the Speaker and the manner of taking the Oath. Among other things, they also cover the way in which debates are conducted, the powers of the Speaker, and they set out the process by which a Bill is passed.

Sir Charles, who was knighted in 1981 and who retired last year as Clerk of the House of Commons, said the permanent staff of the House of Commons is divided into several departments employing some 800 persons.

"My department of Clerk of the House", he said, "numbered about 120 of whom half were 'clerks', that is, people like myself who were competent to advise the Speaker and the Chairmen of Committees and Members in general of procedure of the House".

The Sergeant-at-arms Department is responsible for security of the House of Commons, Sir Charles said, and, in recent years, security has become of greater concern.

"The first really unpleasant incident we had," he said, "was in the late 1960s when a visitor in the Public Gallery threw some tear gas bombs into the Chamber. I was there then and I was also there when a young lady, the daughter of the Prime Minister of Malta, came into the Public Gallery with very voluminous skirts under which were concealed some bags of horse manure".

She threw this manure into the Chamber, Sir Charles said, some landing on the table, and it was, he thought, an expression of the young lady's opinion of the speeches then being made.

CSO: 3298/091

EXPERT REVIEWS NEGATIVE TRENDS IN AGRICULTURE

St Georges THE GRENADA NEWSLETTER in English 8 Sep 84 pp 13, 14

[Text] Mr. Joseph Campbell, Grenada born agricultural expert attached to the Organisation of American States (OAS) office in Grenada, said in an interview of September 4th that the island's agricultural sector is experiencing a "big transition".

"What is happening", he said, "is that there is a distinct negative trend in the three main pillars, cocoa, nutmegs and bananas".

In the case of nutmegs, he said, analysis shows a seeming upward trend to be, in reality, negative.

Explaining, Mr. Campbell referred to the production of nutmegs and the production of mace, the lacy, red by-product of the nutmeg which is found on the outside of the nut and which is, itself, a spice.

Mr. Campbell said that, between 1976 and 1983, production of nutmegs had increased while production of mace declined.

"This is surprising", he said, "because nutmegs and mace are joint products".

The reason for this Mr. Campbell said, is that the nutmet trees planted after the hurricane of 1955 are now at their production peak. Harvesting of nutmegs is done by picking up the nut (covered with mace) when they fall from the tree. Mr. Campbell said that because of the peak conditions of the trees, there are many nuts to be picked up but farmers are not doing this regularly and, while this has no adverse effect on the nut, lying on the ground for a length of time gives the mace time to rot and so the production of this by-product has gone down.

"The variable to look at in terms of farmers' attitude to this crop is the mace", he said, "because, while prices of nutmegs are decreasing, prices of mace are increasing, yet farmers are producing less mace."

Mr Campbell said this lack of interest in the nutmet industry is due to the fact that prices now being received for the crop do not stimulate farmers to harvest the nuts regularly.

With reference to cocoa, Mr. Campbell said there is fluctuation in production but the trend is clearly downwards. Although world prices have been somewhat depressed over the past 2 or 3 years, he said, there has been a general upward trend and prices have not generated the negative trend.

This trend, he said, can be explained by the pest and disease situation on the plantations, the trees are a lot older also and the concentration of trees per acre has increased.

"Grenada now has a Canadian Aid Rehabilitation Project underway", Mr. Campbell said, 'and one would expect that, in about 5 years, there will be an improvement in production, but that project is not doing as good a job as it should."

Mr. Campbell said the project is not 'targeted' properly and, although it is not producing as much planting material as it is supposed to, it still has an excess.

"Any farm size in any location may request plants" Mr. Campbell said, "and the results is that the Extension Service of the cocoa Rehabilitation is spread all over the island and there is no concentration on upgrading the best cocoa lands".

There are certain requirements and preparations in the field which have to be met and done before planting material is supplied, he said, and, if the Extension Service has to verify these requirements and preparations on an island-wide basis and on all lands irrespective of their size and suitability for cocoa production, then the Rehabilitation Scheme suffers.

"This project was so poorly targeted", Mr. Campbell said, "that it was supposed to rehabilitate 10,000 acres of cocoa, which is all the cocoa lands on Grenada. This is very poor because, what is being said is that we will grow cocoa in the same places as before, whether those places are suitable or not".

As far as the banana industry is concerned, he said, the trend is "a clear down". Although prices have been increasing, the high cost of inputs to the industry and the "Moco" disease afflicting the plantations both produce negative effects.

"What our survey has shown", Mr. Campbell said, "is that banana production should take place on farms from 2 to 10 acres. Over 10 acres there is a big labour problem and, although small plots can be worked successfully, there is the factor of economies of scale if the farm is too small".

Mr. Campbell who has been giving his attention to Grenada's agricultural sector for the last 4 years, said a report has now been submitted to Government's Planning Department.

This report is based, he said, on a survey of 18 crops and species of live-stock, and it recommends ideal farm sizes and locations for various crops and proposes a diversification programme including the placing of agro

industries in the dryer lands of north-east Grenada and the sister island of Carriacou.

"This report is called 'Alternative Strategies for Grenadian Agriculture', Mr. Campbell said, "and what I am trying to do is cement it into the minds of policy makers".

CSO: 3298/091

OFFICIAL RAPS U.S. FOR NOT REPLACING RADIO STATION

Port-of-Spain EXPRESS in English 10 Oct 84 p 44

[Text]

ST GEORGE'S, Tuesday, (CANA-
Reuter) — Telecommunications
spokesman for Grenada interim
government Ray Smith has
blamed the United States for the
island not being able to replace its
radio station bombed during last
October's American-led invasion.

Smith told reporters here that at
the request of the United States Agency
for International Development (USAID)
the interim government decided
to proceed with the building of a
transmitter for the radio station but
not a building with studios.

His remarks followed press reports
that the caretaker administration itself
had taken a decision to retain only the
makeshift studios being used now by o
"Radio Grenada" at a building previously
housing the Government Information
Services (GIS).

Smith said the interim government,
which is due to leave office after the

December 3 general elections, would
have liked to have signed the contract
for the rebuilding of the station, with
funds coming from a \$57.2 million U.S.
aid package for Grenada from Washington
in fiscal 1984-85.

"The studio contract has been held
in abeyance at the request of USAID
so that they could first get this contract,
as it were, under the belt within the
rather tight time constraints", he
said.

U.S. officials here have rejected
Smith's charge. They maintain that
under agreements reached between the
two countries for funds allocated in
1984-85 Grenadians were responsible
for deciding on the areas of spending.

But according to Smith nothing
would be done by the interim government
to delay the building of the radio
station and any delay was on the part
of the Americans.

CSO: 3298/074

BRIEFS

SPANISH CHARGE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Jose Antonio Bordano, Spanish ad hoc charge d'affaires, has presented his credentials to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Guillermo Andrade Diaz-Duran, it was officially reported today. Also, Rolando Garnica y Lopez has been appointed Guatemalan charge d'affaires to the Spanish Government. The Spanish-Guatemalan relations had been broken 4 years. [Summary] [Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0500 GMT 10 Oct 84 PA]

NEW CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT--Finance Minister Leonardo Figueros tonight confirmed the resignation of Carlos Halpirez Perez as president of the Bank of Guatemala and the Monetary Junta. Former bank Vice President Carlos Alvarez Marroquin was appointed as new president and Luis Arturo del Valle Garcia was appointed as vice president. [Summary] [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Oct 84 PA]

NEW AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Guatemala, 18 October (DPA)--In ceremonies held today, the new ambassadors of Argentina and Uruguay, Eduardo Lorenzo de Simone and Enrique Cesar Ferry Estabile respectively, presented their credentials to Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores. Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran was present at the ceremonies, which were held separately. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0308 GMT 19 Oct 84 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL APPOINTED--The Guatemalan Government today announced that Manuel Salomon Roldan Morales has been appointed Guatemalan ambassador to Brazil. [Summary] [Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0500 GMT 20 Oct 84 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--A well-known diplomat and lawyer, Manuel Solamon Roldan Morales, has been appointed Guatemalan ambassador to Brazil, according to a report from Foreign Ministry. Roldan Morales was assistant director of the organization in charge of the [name indistinct] hydroelectric project. [Excerpt] [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Oct 84 PA]

CSO: 3248/81

M-LIDER LEADER REINA CRITICIZES FOREIGN POLICY

PA141734 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Message from Jorge Arturo Reina, president of the Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement, M-Lider; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] Hondurans and Liberal Party members in particular: The recent statements by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, former commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, published in a local newspaper confirm what everyone had believed but had not said openly, namely that the president shared responsibility with the aforementioned military chief for all of the decisions reached regarding the infamous annexes to the Honduran-U.S. military agreement that allowed the CREMS [Regional Military Training and Security Center] to be installed on our territory and, consequently, Salvadoran troops to be trained here. This training was suspended recently as an act of patriotic rectification by the new Armed Forces General Staff.

All this explains why, despite the Honduran Armed Forces' rectification, Honduras' foreign policy remains unchanged from the time of General Alvarez; that is, it is completely indifferent to the country's true national interests and totally subservient to the Reagan administration's Central American policies. Reagan has just publicly demonstrated this by suggesting that his Central American allies not accept the final revised version of the Contadora document, which Nicaragua has decided to sign and which Honduras had expressed its willingness to sign as well.

What countries make up the Contadora Group, which has proposed a document that contains a peaceful, patriotic, and democratic solution to the great Central American conflict? Those countries are Honduras' friends and brothers. They are allies and friends of the United States. They are Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama.

Are we now going to become estranged from them too? As a result of a policy that does not respond to Honduras' interests, we do not receive aid from the aligned nations. We have become estranged from the nonaligned nations. Meanwhile, the country with which we are aligned is not helping us either. We are becoming isolated in this great conflict.

Perhaps carried away by the decoration he recently received from the Salvadoran Government, not long ago our foreign secretary validated El Salvador's ingenious

claim to the effect that the training of Salvadoran soldiers is a bilateral issue with the United States, and therefore an issue in which El Salvador has no part, despite the fact that it is Salvadoran soldiers who are being trained at the expense of Honduran honor, dignity, and national sovereignty. [Sentence as heard]

This patriotic--if that is the right term for it--declaration frees the Salvadorans from any possible pressure to speed up the process of demarcating the border between the two countries. This is a very ingenious theory.

The support that the Honduran foreign secretary has extended to the Salvadoran Army, which invaded our territory in 1969, does not in any way reflect the legitimate interests of the suffering people of Honduras, whose country is looked upon merely as a place in which to hold military operations against other countries.

As the courageous Radio America commentator Rodrigo Wong Arevalo has said, El Salvador has managed to sidestep direct negotiations on the border demarcation issue, so as to delay the process and refer the matter to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

For Honduras to maintain, as Salvadoran General Vides Casanova [Salvadoran defense minister] has maintained, that the training of Salvadoran troops on Honduran territory is a matter between El Salvador and the United States is to deeply wound Honduras' dignity as an independent country.

A few months ago General Eugenio Vides Casanova said that Honduras could not expect to use the training of Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras to pressure El Salvador into settling the border dispute, because the issues were unrelated. The border dispute is one thing, he said, while the problem of training soldiers at a U.S. military base located in Honduras is something quite different. Even worse than this, our foreign secretary echoes the ideas and arguments of the Salvadoran general, by stating that the problem of training soldiers at the CREMS is a bilateral issue.

Hondurans, Liberals: Why was the CREMS established? Why did Honduras sign the military annexes with the United States to create that regional training center in secret? For a very simple reason. There was no other place to train the Salvadoran Army. For this reason, they plunged that knife--still stained with Honduran blood spilled during the war--into our country.

The Contadora Group is a guarantee of peace in Central America. I repeat, it guarantees peace. Those Latin American countries propose a Latin American Solution to a Latin American problem--the deep crisis in Central America.

The Liberal government, for which we fought in the elections of 1980 and 1981, has forgotten something basic. Now, M-Lider members proudly state that Honduras must not defend the Salvadoran Army's policies, Honduras must not defend the Reagan administration's policies. Honduras must not defend the Sandinist revolution. Honduras must defend only the Honduran peoples' interests, which are: national sovereignty, peace, democracy, and the betterment of all.

The behavior of a government that does not seem to be either Liberal or Honduran clears the way and creates the need for a different, democratic, progressive, and patriotic force to reach power. That different, democratic, patriotic and revolutionary force is M-Lider. Join, unite triumph to make changes!

CSO: 3248/51

HONDURAS

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Danilo Abud Vivas, the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, presented his credentials to Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica yesterday, thus normalizing diplomatic relations between the two nations. The Nicaraguan ambassador will officially present his credentials to President Roberto Suazo Cordova next week. [Summary] [Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 6 Sep 84 p 3 PA]

NEW AGRICULTURAL GROUP--The Honduran Agricultural Producers and Exporters Federation [Federation de Productores y Exportadores Agropecuarios de Honduras --FEPROEXAH] began functioning on 12 September. The group was created in response to the Reagan administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative. The board of directors is as follows: Ilsa Diaz Zelaya, president; Hector Guillen, vice president; Kathy de Sosa, secretary; Donald Sierra Garcia, treasurer; and Colonel Miguel Angel Garcia, retired, Arturo Bendana Meza, Enrique Miselem, Colonel Jaime Mondragon, retired, Jose Hernan Ayala, Jose Armando Elvir, Antonio Zaldivar Panting, and Andy Cole, members. [Summary] [San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Sep 84 p 3 PA]

NEW UK AMBASSADOR--B.O. White has been appointed UK ambassador to Honduras and El Salvador replacing current Ambassador C.J. Sharkey who will leave next month to assume a new diplomatic post, after completing his 3-year mission in Honduras. [Summary] [Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0343 GMT 20 Sep 84 PA]

TAIWANESE LOAN--Tegucigalpa--Taiwan's Deputy Foreign Minister Shao Shion Khen has announced a \$5 million loan to Honduras. He said that his country's private sector is interested in investing in Honduras and added that of the \$5 million, \$3 million is for the purchase of Taiwanese agricultural equipment and the remaining \$2 million is at the Honduran Government's disposal. [Summary] [San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 3 PA]

RADIO STATION OCCUPIED--A group of armed commandos occupied Radio Comayaguela in Tegucigalpa and aired a message against the regime of President Roberto Suazo Cordova. The official report attributed the action to the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras that occupied another radio station 2 months ago and broadcast a proclamation criticizing Suazo Cordova's submissiveness to the United States. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 84 PA]

U.S. 'OCCUPATION' SEEN--The present situation in Honduras is characterized by the occupation of U.S. troops and a serious economic and social crisis, which it has been facing for a long time, that has worsened, Rigoberto Padilla, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras, said. In an interview with Radio Havana, Padilla said that the country is facing the most dramatic moment of its republican life, which is not only expressed in the high rate of unemployment and growing poverty among the majority of the people, but also in the desperate situation of large sectors of the population opposed to the surrender policy implemented by the regime of Roberto Suazo Cordova. The Honduran communist leader also said that Honduras has been turned into a counterrevolutionary operational base and that in view of the arrogant and abusive attitude assumed by the U.S. soldiers the Honduran people have responded with mass movements, which are supported by some sectors of the Catholic church and honest members of the Honduran Army. [Text] Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 84 PA]

NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Jan Willen Bertens, the new Netherlands ambassador to Honduras, yesterday presented his credentials to President Roberto Suazo Cordova. [Summary] [Teguciagalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p 16 PA]

GRANT FROM JAPAN--Japanese and Honduran representatives signed on 5 September in Tegucigalpa the documents by which the Japanese Government grants 600 million yen to Honduras. The Honduran Government will use this donation for the exclusive acquisition of Japanese fertilizer and agricultural machinery and to obtain the services needed to bring these items from Japan to Honduras. The documents were signed by Honduran Foreign Minister Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica and Japanese Parliamentary Deputy Foreign Minister Ishimatsi Kitagawa, who arrived in this capital on an official visit in the course of a tour of several Latin American countries. The Japanese donation will be in effect from the date on which this agreement is implemented until 31 March 1985 unless this period is extended by mutual consent. [Summary] [San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Sep 84 p 5 PA]

CSO: 3248/52

PNP SAYS GOVERNMENT LAYS GROUNDS FOR STATE OF EMERGENCY

Patterson Statement

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] The People's National Party yesterday said that from information reaching the party, the Government is thinking of declaring a State of Emergency.

PNP Chairman, Mr. P. J. Patterson, in a prepared statement at a press conference at PNP headquarters, said the feeling on the street was that the nation was being conditioned in order to create an atmosphere to justify repressive measures.

Mr. Patterson's statement said in part:

"The finding of a shipment of arms at the airport must be seen alongside the discovery of arms and ammunition at the Bustamante Port in May of this year. How many other shipments have escaped detection at our ports of entry? We fail to understand the method of investigation which publicised the finding of arms and ammunition rather than instituting a careful watch on the shipment so as to be able to detect those who come to collect it.

"We note the announcement by Mr. Seaga of a plot to assassinate him. If there is indeed a plot against the life of the Prime Minister, the party regrets to learn of it. However, the manner and timing of the Prime Minister's announcement have raised great disquiet. Questions are being asked why he chose this form of public disclosure. Since those involved in the plot are known to the police, why has there been no prosecution? The public expects that the conspirators will be brought to justice. We hope that no one is being set up for personal elimination.

"Recent statements by Mr. Seaga, Mr. Winston Spaulding (Minister of Security) and the Commissioner of Police all hint at a danger of national security. The feeling on the streets is that the entire nation is being deliberately conditioned in order to create an atmosphere to justify the launching of a series of repressive measures.

"Information available to the People's National Party suggests that Government is now contemplating that declaration of a State of Emergency. We warn the country that this is an extreme step that can only be a last resort. The party asserts that there is nothing to justify a State of Emergency with its far-reaching implications.

"The party has publicly stated and frequently repeated its willingness to co-operate in all efforts to eradicate crime and ensure full security of the nation. It remains ready to do so. It will not participate in partisan games on matters of national security which are of such vital importance, nor will it allow the Government to create a smoke screen which serves purely to divert the nation's attention from the economic collapse and our difficulties with IMF tests."

"The People's National Party proposes that the following measures be implemented:

(1) The establishment of a National Commission on Crime and Security with representation from both political parties, the Security Forces, the Church, Bar Association, Private Sector, the Trade Unions and other designated bodies. This Commission should have terms of reference that ensure effective implementation of all measures agreed on.

(2) It is clear that the Security Forces need to be re-organized and re-trained to investigate and deal with

[line illegible]

should secure the necessary expertise from those countries with proven capability in our areas of need.

(3) The Party has learnt with amazement that the number of police vehicles has been reduced and their fuel supplies are unrealistically ra-

tioned. We demand that despite budget cuts the Police Force be provided with adequate mobility now.

(4) The Security Forces must be free to fight crime wherever it exists. There must be no special protection. There must be no sacred area where the Security Forces are not free to go. There must be no untouchables. We recall the Rema invasion where those who invaded appeared to be untouchable.

[line illegible]

Why no such action in the West?

(5) To succeed in all this, confidence must be repaired. Due to minority elements within the Security Forces, it no longer enjoys the confidence of many sections of the society. As a result, the necessary co-operation is withheld. Positive steps must be taken to improve the image of the Security Forces within the communities.

(6) The operation of private security guard companies must be subject

to proper control. This is especially so for recruitment, training and deployment as well as control over the arms to which they have access.

"The Party repeats that a State of [line illegible]

attention to its far-reaching implications for constitutional and civil rights as well as its effect on the tourist industry and local and foreign investment. It should always be remembered that in 1976 the decision to introduce a State of Emergency was approved in Parliament with the support of both political parties and polls indicated that 80% of the population agreed with the measure. Any approach to the solution of our national problems cannot rest in the proclamation of a baseless State of Emergency. It must commence with the calling of [line illegible]

Spaulding Denial

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 7 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is setting up a National Advisory Council on Crime and Criminal Justice, and is not considering declaring a State of Emergency, the Hon. Winston Spaulding, Minister of National Security and Justice, announced last night.

Replying, in a statement, to a charge made by the PNP at a press conference on Friday that it had information that the Government was thinking of declaring a State of Emergency, Mr. Spaulding stated:

"This, like so many other recent allegations by the P.N.P., is a downright lie. While all legal and constitutional measures are always available to government to deal with the security problems of the country at any time, a State of Emergency has not been the subject of discussion at this time."

Mr. Spaulding said that the P.N.P. had come up with sudden inspiration about how to deal with the complex security problems inherited by this government. "This will be among the matters I will be airing in Parliament shortly," he said.

Mr. Spaulding continued: "As announced by me before, Government is formulating for presentation

to Cabinet the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Crime and Criminal Justice." In deciding the nature of the functions of that Council and its composition, he said the Government was being guided by an in-depth research of certain problems, which at this very time is being undertaken by various agencies of the Ministry of National Security and Justice.

"The P.N.P. proposals", Mr. Spaulding said, "are in the main some of the very ones being pursued by this government."

However, he said, the full extent and nature of the decisions which had to be made to deal more effectively with those problems, "go beyond measures of these kinds alone, despite their great

importance.

"There need be no profound debate about these things on which there is broad consensus to form a smokescreen clouding the more basic and graver issues involved. Government intends to put these fully and squarely before the country in order to have an informed basis for national decision-making in this critical area.

"The country is rightly asking for answers to questions some of which appear very puzzling to the uninformed. We will attempt to provide answers.

"Since the important issues being rightly raised by various persons and organizations are matters of fundamental national importance, it is felt that it cannot be and ought not to be dealt with by press releases but fully in Parliament. This I propose to do shortly as soon as the analysis of the data is ready for presentation."

At the P.N.P.'s news conference on Friday, Mr. P. J. Patterson, the party chairman, referred to the cache of arms found at the Norman Manley International Airport on Tuesday, and the discovery of arms and ammunition at the Bustantante Port in May.

The Party also commented on the recently announced "assassination plot" against the Prime Minister, and said that "the feeling on the streets is that the entire nation is being deliberately conditioned in order to create an atmosphere of justify the launching of a series of repressive measures".

"Information available to the People's National Party suggests that the government is now contemplating the declaration of a State of Emergency," Mr. Patterson said.

The P.N.P. then outlined a six-point proposal it said could control crime in Jamaica. Among these proposals was the establishment of a National Commission on Crime and Security with representation from a wide cross section of public and private concerns in Jamaica.

The former PNP administration imposed a 351-day State of Emergency from June 19, 1976 to June 6, 1977 during which 593 persons, including several prominent JLP politicians, were detained.

Assessment of Threat

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 7 Oct 84 pp 12, 17

[Article by Vincent Tulloch]

[Text]

The developments of the past week on the local scene have eclipsed whatever may have happened internationally and so this column will focus on what has been described by various spokesmen of officialdom as the 'threat to national security.'

The claim by Prime Minister Seaga about the discovery by intelligence of a plot by drug dealers to assassinate him, and the implications thereof, as well as the allegations by National Security Minister Winston Spaulding and Police Commissioner Joe Williams about the week-end killings leave many unanswered questions. And it is only fair that those in authority provide some answers. For example, if intelligence is all that good, why has there been no arrest and no charge? And why has the Prime Minister chosen to deal with the matter in the public manner that he did?

Prime Minister Seaga at a party constituency dinner on Saturday, September 29 said that he was informed about an hour after his return from North America that a plot to assassinate him was uncovered by the intelligence service, no doubt Special Branch.

Insult to injury

Certainly, Mr. Seaga could not have expected to be taken seriously by anyone, in the absence of positive action to apprehend the plotters and the one who is supposed to set the machinery for carrying out the assassination in motion.

A plot to kill the head of government is a serious crime and one would have expected that with such information, there would have been an arrest or arrests.

To add insult to injury, Mr. Seaga says that the perpetrator of the plot is known and yet nothing has been done. The issue could have been taken for a joke but for the fact that the security of a country is no laughing matter, even if some politicians may see it that way.

Mr. Seaga happens to be a politician that many people believe knows what he is about, but his handling of this particular matter has raised many questions as to whether he really knows.

Level with us

The allegations can, at best, be considered as no more than diversionary tactics to sidestep the important issues facing the country. The economic state of the country is not at all pleasant. But, the answer to that is not to create diversionary tactics but to level with the population, and to have the courage to get on with what is to be done. Panic reaction is not the answer.

A careful examination of Seaga's allegations also leaves questions about the efficiency of the local intelligence service. If one takes it that the utterances of Mr. Seaga are based on serious analysis of intelligence, then the logical conclusion is that the Prime Minister has either not taken the matter as seriously as he should, or he is courting danger.

People will be forgiven if they are a little skeptical about the intelligence gathering ability of our Special Branch, if its performance in the Spy Robinson fiasco and other cases is anything to go by.

Running scared

It is interesting to note that Mr. Seaga's plot story on the weekend was followed with scare stories about an upsurge in the crime rate and attempts without much evidence to generalise and finger ideological opponents.

All that has happened is that a section of the community is running scared. People who ought to sit down and get on with the running of the country seem for reasons best known to themselves to be contributing to the instability in the country.

The chilling thing is that when there is a sense or feeling of fear and perceived threats to national security, it is often very easy for draconian measures to be imposed under the guise of protecting the people. Jamaicans should be ever careful and vigilant. The signs of the times are indeed disturbing.

Bills To Protect Utilities

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] **T**WO BILLS EXPANDING THE PENALTIES and offences for interference with the legal operations of the country's public utilities were passed by the Senate yesterday.

The Bills, An Act to Repeal the Public Utilities Protection Act and An Act to Amend the Telephone Act, were piloted by the Minister of Mining, Energy and Tourism, the Hon. Hugh Hart.

Two amendments were made to the Bill repealing the Public Utilities Protection Act as it was passed by the House of Representatives on September 18.

Clause 2 of the Bill was amended to read: "public utility" includes any electric light, telephone, telegraph, water, sewerage, cable, or wireless service, system or undertaking and any other service, system or undertaking which the Minister may from time to time declare to be a public utility for the purposes of this Act."

The original Bill included the last section of the clause commencing with the words "which the Minister may...", but in Clause 10 which was deleted yesterday.

Also amended was Clause 3 (2) to state that without prejudice to any liability under contract, subsection (1), which makes it an offence to trespass on or interfere with works (cable, wire, line meter, reservoir, machinery etcetera), should not apply in respect of a consumer in relation to utility works which are located on his premises.

The clause also stated that it should not apply also in cases where with regard to a contract relating to such premises between the consumer, in his capacity as owner, and the public utility, are intended to be used or dealt with by the consumer in the ordinary course of his enjoyment of the service provided under that contract, unless the action is - (a) expressly forbidden in the contract or is inconsistent with the terms of the contract; and, b) detrimental to the safety or efficient operation of the works.

A new Clause 3 (3) was inserted to state that it should be a defence to a charge against a consumer, pursuant to subsection 2, for him to prove that there were reasonable grounds on which he assumed that the act constituting the alleged offence would not be detrimental to the safety or efficient operation of the works.

The previous Clause 3 (3) which describes 'consumer' as any person who holds a contract with a

public utility for the supply of services by that utility, was renamed Clause 3 (4).

Senator Imlie George, Independent Opposition raised objections to Clause 3 (a) which makes it an offence to "trespass" upon the utilities' equipment, machinery, premises etcetera, as well as Clause 7 which stated that "Any Constable may seize and detain any apparatus or contrivance that was used in connection with the commission of an offence..."

Senator George asked for the removal from Clause 3 of the word "trespass", which he said was offensive and carried certain connotations in the law. He moved that instead of trespass, the Clause deal specifically with anyone who performed an act of "malicious damage or fraud to, or in relation to" the utilities' works.

Senator Dr. Lloyd Barrettt, Leader of the Independent Opposition Senators, supported Senator George's objections on the grounds that they gave severe and far-reaching powers to arms of the Government at the expense of the public.

Senator George's proposed amendment to Clause 3 of the Act was defeated 8-5 in a division.

In regard to the objections to Clause 7, for which the Opposition Senators did not put forward an amendment, Senator Hart pointed out that Clause 8 provided protection whereby on application to the Court an Order may be made to revoke any seizures.

Other speakers in the debate were Senator the Rev. C. S. Reid, Independent Opposition, Senator Charles Sinclair, Independent Opposition, Senator the Rev. Dr. Ephraim Morgan, Government, Senator Errol Miller, Independent Opposition, and Senator Hugh Dawes, Government, who was making his maiden speech in Parliament.

PSOJ Concern

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 7 Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

The "escalation in criminal activity", especially as it relates to gun crimes and praedial larceny, has "deeply disturbed" the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica.

The PSOJ, in a statement on Friday, said several recent incidents have served to heighten its sense of alarm.

● "The barbaric killing of the Luc family", it said "is a crime which displays a callous disregard for the sanctity of human life.

● "The killing of Acting Corporal Herman Williams of the Motorised Patrol Division — the 15th policeman to be gunned down this year — highlighted the lack of respect for law and order in the society.

Threat to farming

● "News reports of the importation of sophisticated weapons and ammunition would seem to suggest that there were persons intent on disrupting the society. We commend the police on the decision to seek international assistance in apprehending those responsible for the shipment of these arms to the island."

Also, the PSOJ expressed alarm at "the threat to agriculture" posed by increases in the incidence of praedial larceny. The dramatic increase in this criminal activity seriously threatened efforts being made to revive the agricultural sector, the organisation said.

The PSOJ said it was calling on all law-abiding

citizens to support the police in their efforts to seek out those behind "this new wave of criminal activity". The organisation said it "further calls on the Government to provide the police with the resources necessary to enable them to apprehend those responsible for criminal acts and to contain any further escalation in what is already a frightening situation".

Also expressing concern about the rise in criminal activity, the Jamaica United Front, in a statement, pointed to the arms found at the Norman Manley International Airport and called on the Government to publish any relevant information obtained during the course of its investigation.

The J.U.F. said it wondered "how many similar shipments have come into the island unnoticed, not via our international airports but by other means.

The J.U.F. said it was calling on the Prime Minister or the Minister of National Security to call an immediate amnesty, "so that some of the guns in unauthorized hands can be secured by the Security Forces, thereby relieving the tension and discontent now plaguing the nation".

CSO: 3298/082

GUNMAN, CIVILIANS KILLED IN RAID ON POLICE STATION

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Oct 84 p 1

MAY PEN, Cn., Oct. 9

[Text]

THREE PEOPLE were shot dead and two shot and wounded early this morning when police battled with heavily armed gunmen who earlier raided the Hayes Police Station, seven miles south of here, and escaped with three guns.

Those killed included one of the gunmen and two civilians helping the police to track down the gunmen. One of the gunmen and a civilian were also wounded and admitted to hospital, reports said. The gunman is under police guard at the May Pen Hospital.

Up to press time last night there was no official police report on the incident but Police Commissioner Joe Williams has suspended the entire staff of the Hayes Police Station, the *Gleaner* has learnt.

According to reports, the men, armed with high-powered weapons, struck at the police station late Monday night while the lone station guard, a constable, was in the guard room.

When this reporter visited the police station this morning the Sergeant in charge was absent and none of the policemen there would give any details of what happened but reliable reports said the station was held up about 10:30 last night.

The gunmen held the constable at gunpoint and demanded guns, the reports said. While one of the men held the constable at gunpoint, the others entered the armoury, the door of which was open, and they took the three guns inside — two revolvers and a rifle — and fled on foot.

The policeman made an alarm, alerting citizens in the area and sending out calls for assistance to other

stations in the parish. Policemen from nearby stations such as Lionel Town, Exeter, Four Paths and May Pen rushed to the Hayes Station and citizens converged on the area and a massive search was launched for the gunmen.

At about 2 a.m., the gunmen were spotted in Hayes New Town, about a mile from Hayes, and a gunfight broke out. In the ensuing gunbattle one of the gunmen was shot and killed and another wounded while two of the civilians assisting in the hunt were shot dead and a third wounded. One of the stolen revolvers was recovered from the dead man. The two civilians were from the Hayes area but their names have not been ascertained.

A strong detachment of police was in the Hayes area today searching for the remaining gunman.

Note: The *Gleaner* sought up to late last night to get official confirmation from the Police Information Centre, the May Pen Police, and top police authorities in Kingston but without success.

SEAGA REVIEWS SUCCESSES OF JNIP PROJECTS, NEW JOBS FORMED

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt]

In the three years of its operations the Jamaica National Investment Promotions Limited (JNIP) has implemented 311 new investment projects with total capital investment of \$455 million, creating over 11,000 jobs in the process.

The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, made the announcement yesterday, as he gave the main address at the ceremony marking the presentation of the first parish charter of the JNIP to Manchester, at the Cecil Charlton Hall in Mandeville.

The function not only marked the handing over of the first charter to a parish investment committee by the JNIP, which was symbolised by Mr.

Seaga's presentation of a copy of the charter and a plaque to Mr. Jackie Minott, co-ordinator of the Manchester Parish Investment Committee; but, also marked the third anniversary of the founding of the JNIP to remove the bureaucracy surrounding the processing of applications for investments in Jamaica.

Mr. Seaga said that the rate of investments over the three-year period was two per week but had been increased to three per week since 1984, because since the beginning of the year 108 new investments had been established.

He said that in addition there were some 400 projects in the pipeline which are being processed by the JNIP and were at various stages of processing.

"This performance is to be looked at against the background of the 1960s which was the most buoyant economic period in the history of Jamaica when there were no more than 60 projects in the pipeline at

any given time during that whole decade," Mr. Seaga said.

"It is also to be looked at against the background of the 1970s where instead of establishing 100 new projects per year, there was a drought of new investment projects. When we started the JNIP we had no idea what could happen because we were coming out of a very dark period in which new investments did not materialise.

"We watched an influx of interests take place and after we saw in the first three months of the year, 1981, when the JNIP was established, over 20 new projects were implemented, we decided that we would set a target of 100 new targets each year. That target though considered very ambitious, I am very glad this morning to be able to tell you that it has been met."

The chairman of the function and chairman of the JNIP, the Hon. Carlton Alexander O.J., supported Mr. Seaga's argument when he said that in the 1970s, and especially in the 1979-80 period, whenever Jamaican missions had gone abroad to try to encourage investments here, nobody paid them any attention. However, he said that this had changed around completely since November, 1980.

Mr. Seaga said that there were two specific reasons for the success of the JNIP despite the situation in the 1970s when local business missions were being ignored.

The first reason was the rebuilding of good relations between Jamaica and the industrial world, particularly the United States — relations which were on a very tenuous basis prior to 1980.

"Bridges had been broken in some cases and in others were in a very shaky condition. We had to rebuild those bridges and we did that by personal appearances, tours carried out by myself and Ministers and by the JNIP...and, of course, it is well recognised (now) that there has been no Jamaican Government in our history that has had the relationship that exists between ourselves and the President of the United States."

He said that as a result of those activities, 120 of the 311 projects have some form of foreign content in investment, of which 86 were completely foreign and 34 were joint ventures.

The second reason he said was the renewed confidence of Jamaican investors resulting in them having total control of 191 of the 311 projects implemented; which meant that in the mix of the projects just over 1/3 were of foreign origin and a little less than 2/3 were local origin.

He said that although most of the projects were North American there were also some from Europe and the Far East — which included countries like the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan.

Breaking down the projects by sectors, Mr. Seaga said that 118 were in manufacturing, agriculture had 107 and there were 86 in tourism, film making, construction etcetera.

Mr. Seaga said that this marked a very definite departure from the past where in the development of projects heavy orientation was to manufacturing and in the urban areas.

Speaking of the kind of projects, he said that the ornamental and horticultural group which was perhaps the most vibrant sub-sector had 32 projects implemented with capital investment of \$34 million employing 1,557 persons.

Other areas he listed were: live stock-aquaculture which had 20 projects involving capital investments of \$40 million utilising 3,500 acres of land and employing 880 persons; winter vegetables, six projects representing an investment of \$20 million and generating employment for 2,400 persons; coffee and tree crops had eight projects with capital outlay of \$52 million on 5,000 acres employing 2,665 persons.

Mr. Seaga said that over the next 6 months, the Government expected that at least U.S.\$12 million will come into the island from the production of feature films to be shot here. Confirmation from 4 or 5 other producers are also being wanted.

He said that whereas 35 per cent of the total \$455 million worth of investments were in manufacturing, 40 per cent were invested in agriculture: "When last have you heard these kinds of figures about agriculture?"

He said that while some people may say that at an average of \$1.5 million per investment the capital outlays were small, which he agreed with, it was the small investments which were becoming the large-scale user of labour.

In the past the investment-projects were concentrated in Kingston, but of the total amount of investments under the JNIP there were 158 projects outside of Kingston. He said that Montego Bay was proving a more popular site than Kingston.

"We are here to show you that in the Government's investment programme, Kingston is not Jamaica," Mr. Seaga said.

"Our policy has been to decentralise investments and I give these figures to indicate to you that there is a successful programme of decentralisation of new investments at work for the first time in our modern history."

SEAGA DISCUSSED FOOD IMPORT SUBSTITUTION PLAN

Kingston THE DAILY CLEANER in English 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts]

A new import substitution programme under Agro 21 affecting the importation of fish, rice, soya and corn for animal feed, is to be announced this week, the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, said yesterday.

He said that after one year Agro 21 had shown remarkable results in terms of the commitment of land and projects already off the ground, and the agricultural export sector had been responding very effectively.

The Government was concentrating on the manufacturing export area in two ways: (i) by programming marketing thrusts into the United States to take advantage of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI); and, (ii) the promotion of external investments.

He said that the second area of concentration needed the participation of persons like the members of the YPO to succeed, and that in terms of that he looked forward to their interest in Jamaica and their continuing interest in possible investments.

Jamaica, he said, was in the course of a structural adjustment programme which represented one

of the most severe adjustments that any economy was undertaking in the world today.

"We are on record at the World Bank as being credited with the most successful structural adjustment programme of the many which the World Bank has been undertaking with various countries throughout the world. We are doing this against the background of a strong democratic tradition, a stable Government and one in which the people of the country are fully committed to these principles," he said.

The YPO comprises corporate presidents who have achieved major success in their enterprises before reaching the age of 40. There are over 4,000 corporate presidents in 90 chapters in 47 countries. The YPO, which is 30 years old, has its headquarters in New York.

The mission represents a wide range of interests including textiles, apparel, speciality foods, furniture, giftware, houseware, electronics assembly, tourism and information. Three members of the mission run corporations which record sales in excess of US\$70 million a year.

While here, the mission will participate in various discussions and seminars with the JNIP, the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ), the Jamaica Manufacturers Association (JMA) and with representatives of several companies.

CSO: 3298/080

JAMAICA

BRIEFS

WPJ ON ARMS FIND--The Workers Party of Jamaica has expressed dissatisfaction with the handling by the police of the discovery of arms at the Norman Manley International Airport. The Party in a release over the weekend said that unless questions were answered, many Jamaicans were going to conclude that a cover-up job had been done to protect politicians. It said it was dissatisfied with the "closure" by the Police of the case of the illegally imported arms which were discovered at the Airport on Tuesday. It added that questions remained which were going to further deepen the already deep distrust of the Police by the people, unless they were publicly answered. It said the questions being asked were: Who sent the goods and from what address in the United States? Who was the person who sent the man to clear the food and in what area did he live? Why was this person not detained for questioning?
[Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Oct 84 p 3]

CSO: 329b/082

MEXICO

BRIEFS

CUBAN FILM DELEGATION ARRIVES--Mexico City, 23 Oct (NOTIMEX)--Cuban film-makers and actors have arrived here for the opening of Cuban Film Week from 24 to 30 October. The Cuban delegation is headed by Antonio Rodriguez, director of the Cuban Institute of Art and the Film Industry; Juan Carlos Tabio, information director of that organization; and actresses Rosita Fornes and Lilian Renteria. Delegation members said that the fraternal relations between Mexico and Cuba are becoming even stronger and that the exchange of views on filmmaking is positive. Rosita Fornes was in "The Exchange" and "Lilian Renteria was in "Time to Love," films that will be shown during Cuban Film Week. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2255 GMT 23 Oct 84 FL]

CSO: 3248/74

MONTserrat

LEADERS ATTACK CHRISTIAN COUNCIL, OSBORNE DETRACTORS

Chalmers Remarks

Plymouth THE MONTserrat TIMES in English 31 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Montserrat's deputy Chief Minister, the Honourable Benjamin Chalmers linked the Christian Council with the political opposition and launched a scathing attack on the personal integrity of the Rector of St. Peters last Sunday afternoon.

Totally dismissing the clergy as men of honour, the recently remarried Mr. Chalmers declared: "When I was getting married I went to the Court House, I couldn't take my beautiful wife before them fellows."

The Honourable Minister of Government made previously unheard of and direct accusations against the Rector's integrity.

Following a number of open accusations and crude insinuations, Mr. Chalmers described the Rector--not as Father Percival, but as "Ram Goat" Percival. He used that reference thirty times.

Mr. Chalmers left even the simplest minds clear about his intentions.

The Honourable Deputy Chief Minister extoll the virtues of organised gambling and attributed improper motives to the Christian Council for criticizing PLM's secret Casino deal.

"I want three Casino in Montserrat, not one," Mr. Chalmers shouted as he mocked the Montserrat Christian Council.

To the Brambles and the Montserrat Christian Council, the Honourable Minister added Windward legislator David Brandt.

He claimed that Mr. Brandt, a Plymouth lawyer, was planted in the PLM by the opposition Progressive Democratic party and frequently leaked out party secrets after meetings at the Chief Minister's home.

THE TIMES SAYS: We have never received any information from Mr. Brandt.

Long before Mr. Brandt joined the PLM, we were kept well informed about the happenings within the party and that situation has not changed since he decided to quit.

Osborne Counterattack

Plymouth THE MONTserrat TIMES in English 28 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Chief Minister John Osborne launched a scathing attack on his detractors when his ruling Peoples Liberation Movement returned to the War Memorial in Plymouth lastnight after a lengthy absence.

Mr. Osborne elected not to comment on Government's critical revenue problems, the reported monthly scramble to pay salaries, his increasing embarrassment about the glaring inconsistencies in his performance in the Little Bay negotiations as highlighted in the Governor's now famous Memorandum of July 19 and his own declared determination to sack the island's indigenous Financial Secretary, the Hon. John E. Ryan.

Osborne also mentioned not a word about the near quarter of a million dollars in accumulated salary he took from the Treasury recently--clearly breaking his 1978 promise "to donate all of my salary to the people of Montserrat".

But the angry Osborne pounded away at the Brambles and the opposition Progressive Democratic, Party as he has done on numerous previous occasions.

This time he brutally denounced the former Deputy Leader of the PLM, Plymouth lawyer David Brandt (MLC Windward), and former Attorney General John Stanley Weekes in language which if repeated in the Montserrat Times would make this newspaper the target of what legal experts say could be the biggest libel suit in this island's history.

It was the Little Bay Memorandum which finally made Brandt quit the PLM and declare that Osborne was not a suitable person to lead the country.

Mr. Osborne thought every single person who criticizes his government "grudge me."

He lambasted un-named prominent businessmen "who are opposing me now because they do not want any Hotel at Little Bay."

"If the people who come to build the Hotel at Little Bay want a Casino license I am going to give it to them no matter what the hell they say," declared the Chief Minister in what is regarded as another blunt rejection of the sentiments of Montserrat's Christian Council.

Mr. Osborne, who only a few weeks ago went to Harmony House and personally apologized to Dr. George Irish for the communist scare of 1983, claimed that "Dr. Irish would support me rather than any merchant party."

"We sarry, but we had to make you look like a communist," he reportedly told the Doctor to whom the Chief Minister subsequently personally offered the post of Director of Education as a fence-mending gesture.

Osborne and Mr. John Kelsick were greeted by hecklers.

Mr. Joe Tuitt returned as Chairman at last night's meeting. He had withdrawn from the PLM Caucus and had personally condemned the Chief Minister and the direction of the PLM administration.

"This country is in a worse state than it has ever been before," Tuitt said in his opening remarks.

Government's politically appointed Public Relations Officer, Vernon Jeffers also joined the attack.

Jeffers did not comment on his reported recent attempt to join another political party.

CSO: 3298/083

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

ITALIAN ASSISTANCE--Today the Nicaraguan Government officially received a valuable shipment from the Italian Government and people aboard the ship "Solidarity." The assistance, worth \$2.5 million, consists of medicine, agricultural equipment, boats, ambulances, hospital beds, and educational materials, among other items. Samuel Santos, minister of the Managua Reconstruction Board, received the goods in Corinto. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 84 PA]

CSO: 3248/48

SUBVERSIVES, DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED BY DEFENSE FORCES

PA061815 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Oct 84 pp 1, 27

[Report by Mario Martinez Puente]

[Excerpt] A group of Colombians and Panamanians dedicated to trafficking in drugs and weapons, which also had subversive plans, has been captured, and their organization has been dismantled by G-2 units of the Defense Forces.

After conducting the appropriate investigations, documents with details about subversive plans as well as automatic firearms of various types were seized.

The group's headquarters was located in No 55, Colonias El Prado, on the Tocumen Highway.

The materiel seized at this place included military uniforms used by U.S. and Colombian Army personnel, weapons and ammunition.

After conducting the appropriate investigations, it was also determined that this band, in coordinated fashion with isolated political elements, planned to carry out vandalic actions against the local shops in order to create chaos and political destabilization.

Colombians John Jairo Escobar, Ricardo Escobar Vergara, Hector Humberto Arroyave, Nicolas Bedoya, Gladys Gomez de Escobar, and Blanca Doris Garcia are among those captured.

With this capture, the G-2, in fulfilling its duty to preserve the national security, continue its tasks of investigation, capture, and neutralization of those activities that seek to subvert the country's order and cause bloodshed among humble Panamanians.

Although the names of the Panamanians that were allegedly carrying out activities in coordination with these Colombians have not been revealed, they might be directly connected with various subversive activities scheduled within the framework of important celebrations in the next few days.

CSO: 3248/75

'SEVENTH FORCE' MEMBER LINKS DEFENSE FORCES TO ACTIVITIES

PA080015 Panama City QUIUBO in Spanish 6-13 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] A third member of the Silverio Brown group who according to authorities was shot to death by DENI [National Department of Investigation] agents during an escape attempt from a legal office has sent a letter to QUIUBO. The letter was brought to our office by a member of his family.

In a letter, the former "corporal" in the now dismantled paramilitary cell [Seventh Force] confirms the confession made by Angel Wassel Rock, who 'saved his life' by requesting asylum.

"My life is in danger," Wassel Rock insisted as he sat steadfastly on a couch and refused to leave the embassy as a Venezuelan diplomat had asked him.

Wassel Rock sought asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy 1 month ago saying that his life was in danger.

"I am on the run because I am a victim of political persecution and am linked to the case of the late Silverio Brown," Wassel claimed. He identified himself as a sergeant in the "Seventh Force" commanded by Silverio Brown, whom Wassel maintained "was the general's [General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces] left hand."

Wassel Rock explained that the photographs that appeared in the press and the videotapes that were filmed fully revealed the identities of the group members and that therefore the FDP's "high command decided to eliminate them." He said that "the late commander Brown did not trust the general and told us to be careful because he felt that they wanted to kill him."

Wassel Rock claimed that "they decided to kill us one by one like they killed Commander Brown, using an alleged escape attempt from Coiba [an island penitentiary]--as the pretext.

Investigations conducted by QUIUBO reporters enable us to report that after Silverio Brown's group was arrested, all of its members were held in the DENI courtyard where they were called to the Assistant Prosecutor's Office for individual questioning.

The group was charged with armed robbery against the De Gracia family. However, the "Seventh Force" members denied the charges.

After testifying before the Prosecutor, Brown's group was imprisoned at the Model Jail.

They are still there....

The Former "Seventh Force" Corporal's Letter

Panama City, 1 October 1984

Alfredo Velez, editorial director

LA PRENSA Corporation

I address you as representatives of Panama's free press. I cannot reveal my identity because I am incarcerated at the Model Jail in Panama City. All I want to say is that I was a corporal in the "Seventh Force" Command, headquartered in Cojóli, which received its orders from the G-2 National Guard, now the Defense Forces, I dictated this letter to a friend who visited me in jail. The "Seventh Force" members ask that our comrade-in-arms Angel Wessel Rock be protected by God, the Panamanian people, and the brothers at the Venezuelan Embassy. Thanks to Angel we no longer fear for our lives because his statements to the press will prevent us from being killed at Coiba as they had planned. We thank God and Angel, who by risking his life saved it and ours, because now the whole world knows that the Defense Forces wanted to kill us.

The fact that Angel Wessel Rock has a criminal record is also not a surprise. We were chosen by the Defense Forces S-2 and G-2 to assist them in dirty jobs. All of the members of the "Seventh Force" have criminal records.

The Defense Forces G-2 once sent us drugs. On 6 and 7 May and on many other occasions when we were going out on the streets they sent us cocaine and marijuana, which they had confiscated earlier.

Also, they often threatened us by saying that they would harm our families if we dared to say anything.

We endorse Angel Wessel Rock's statements.

I am sorry that I cannot make a better statement and hope that this letter is useful.

Panama City, 1 October 1984

Model Jail

Former Corporal of the Seventh Force.

(a responsible signature follows)

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVE PNM, NEW NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Analysis of PNM Infighting

Port-of-Spain EXPRESS in English 28 Sep 84 p 8

[Text]

HOW will the wind blow in Tobago, this weekend? The question, as posed here, is not focussed on the looming electoral battle between the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) and the Democratic Action Congress (DAC) but on the battle inside the PNM itself.

It will be fought essentially over the vacant vice-chairmanship and whoever emerges as the winner among the three contenders, Attorney-General, Russell Martineau, Works Minister, Hugh Francis, and parliamentary backbencher, Sham Mohammed, will give some indication as to the direction of the party.

Mr Mohammed does not possess the political muscle within the party to capture the post nor does he seem to have the flair and articulateness that Mr Chambers is seeking in his drive to refurbish the image of the party.

Mr Francis, his supporters tell us, is seen to be something of a "rough diamond" within the party, but, if he wins, his victory

will mean much more than it seems on face value since he is said to have the encouragement of National Security Affairs Minister, John Donaldson.

A victory for Mr Francis, therefore, would undoubtedly be a victory for Mr Donaldson and it will mean that the young radicals in the party are seriously challenging the "old guard," of which Mr Prevatt happens to be the most conspicuous.

He, himself, has survived the death of the man he served so faithfully and so long and nothing and no one, not even Mr Chambers whom we believe has less than amicable relations with Mr Prevatt, seems able to dethrone him. It was thought, up to a few months ago, that ill-health would have finally forced Mr Prevatt to retire but he has regained his old vigour, and his apparent ambivalence about whether or not he retains the post is much too studied to be sincere.

But Mr Prevatt will not be able to go on forever, which is why the post of vice-chairman is important and why Mr Chambers is determined to have it occupied by somebody in his own image and likeness as Dr Williams made so sure to have done.

And as long as Mr Prevatt refuses to budge, so long will the Prime Minister not be able to have all his men in all the key party positions in the kind of controlled democracy that Dr Williams has been able to set up, apparently for all time, within the party.

It is here, then, that Mr Martineau is important to Mr Chambers and why, unless the party once again decides to fudge the issue by leaving the post vacant, Mr Chambers and his supporters will do all in their power to persuade the party faithful to elect Mr Martineau as the new vice-chairman.

That may not be as difficult as

it sounds, even given the competing claims of Mr Mohammed and Mr Francis, if Mr Chambers or someone making the nomination in his name decides to play the Tobago card.

That would entail riding on the emotions of the moment and convincing the convention that whatever the genuine and valid ambitions of the other contenders the issue of the moment is to win Tobago — after all the convention is being held in the sister island for precisely that reason.

Given the strength of the opposition, it may well be argued, the party has to play from now until November all the trumps in hand, one of those surely being to place the vice-chairmanship of the party and, eventually, the chairmanship in the hands of a Tobagonian which is precisely what Mr Martineau is. Not only does that have political propaganda possibilities but it is an argument that Mr Mohammed, Mr Francis and Mr Donaldson will find extremely hard to answer.

PNM Executive

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 15 Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

THE RULING People's National Movement, at its General Council meeting yesterday, appointed ten persons to serve on the Party's central executive committee and members to its 15 standing committees.

It was the first meeting of the Party's new General Council.

The party also agreed to accept the recommendation of the party's rally committee to hold its rally relating to the Tobago House of Assembly elections at Shirvan Park, Tobago, despite the fact that the pavilion there was recently destroyed by fire. ...

The ten persons who will serve on the Central Executive, together with the officers elected at the Signal Hill Convention, are: Overand Padmore, Sham Mohammed, Dr. Basil Ince, Deonath Ojah Maharaj, John Scott, Albert Joseph, Aeneas Wills, Joseph Laquis, Muriel Donawa-McDavidson and Norma Lewis-Phillip.

Also named was a Public Relations Core Committee which, together with public relations officers of the party's constituency groups and special interest groups, will comprise the Public Relations Committee headed by Port of Spain Mayor Stevenson Sarjeant.

Persons appointed to that core committee were: Sham Mohammed, Nick Inniss, Roy Mitchell, Peter Pena and Dianne Dumas.

NAR Actions

Port-of-Spain EXPRESS in English 5 Oct 84 p 3

[Text]

PPOSITION Leader, Basdeo Panday, would like to see a national convention of the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) by the end of the year. Commenting yesterday on the progress of constitution talks for the fledgling united opposition party, Panday said that the leadership had agreed on a basic three-tiered structure for the party.

This comprised an annual conference of delegates, a national council that would meet monthly, and a national executive that would handle the day-to-day affairs of the party.

At present, the joint executive of the NAR is hammering out details on how these bodies are to be constituted, but Panday said he hoped agreement would be reached on a draft constitution within two months so that a massive convention could be held by the end of the year to ratify the constitution.

Panday was among members of the NAR's "Contact Group" of leaders which met at Democratic Action Congress (DAC) headquarters on Monday to discuss preliminary reports of the NAR's Constitution Committee and the Platform for Democracy Committee, which has been mandated to work out a common policy and programme.

Also present at the meeting was the leader of the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR), Karl Hudson-Phillips, and Tapia chairman, Beau Tewarie, as well as several other members of the executive of the Alliance and the ONR.

Commenting on the need for urgency in the deliberations of the NAR, Panday said that the political agenda would be determined by two factors, progress of the Tobago House of Assembly election campaign, and the negotiations involving the joint public sector trade unions.

"The kind of settlement the civil servants get is likely to be an indication of whether there is going to be a snap general election," Panday said. "There may not be money to buy votes thereafter."

Another indicator would be the progress of the Tobago campaign. "If I were in Chambers' shoes and I saw that things were going badly in Tobago, I would call a general election in Trinidad. If he is badly beaten in Tobago, his fate will be sealed in Trinidad."

Asserting that there was a tendency to overlook the psychological impact of the Local Government election, in which the opposition scored a victory over the ruling party, Panday said that people no longer had a sense of the inevitability of a PNM victory.

"PNM has gone into a loser's syndrome for the first time since 1958... a loss in Tobago would only reinforce that."

Panday, however, warned that it was difficult to figure out Prime Minister George Chambers, because "he doesn't have a rational plan, either for the country or for the party."

He felt that Chambers was perpetuating the "ad-hocracy" of Eric Williams' later years, and was merely "outing bush fires" wherever they occurred.

CSO: 3298/085

NJAC TO CONTEST TOBAGO HOUSE ELECTIONS, 'BREAK' DAC

Port-of-Spain EXPRESS in English 8 Oct 84 p 48

[Article by Compton Delph]

[Text]

SCARBOROUGH

THE National Joint Action Committee "broke the strength of the People's National Movement in Tobago in 1970." And in 1984 it will do the same with the Democratic Action Congress.

This is the boast of Opoku Ware, chairman of NJAC's Tobago zone, who said yesterday that his party will be contesting all 12 seats at the November elections for the Tobago House of Assembly.

Political observers in Tobago all tend to dismiss NJAC. They don't regard it as a political force to be taken seriously at the upcoming elections. In fact, many see them as having only nuisance value but, according to Ware, these people are mistaken and have seriously underestimated the strength of NJAC in Tobago.

His party, he said, has always been committed to "the forward movement of the people of Tobago as evidenced by our contribution to the political growth of Tobago since 1970."

He was critical of both the Democratic Action Congress which is in political control in Tobago and the People's National Movement which is the minority party in the island's Assembly.

"It is a historical fact that NJAC was established in Tobago before the DAC and fought the PNM when they were at their strongest," said Ware. "It was NJAC that broke the strength of the PNM in Tobago in 1970 by mass political education and demonstrations which pointed out the neglect of the island after 14 years of PNM misrule."

Referring to the first Assembly elections in 1980, Ware said that it was NJAC which, recognising the continued neglect of Tobago by the PNM,

led the "smash the PNM campaign" that led to the defeat of that party.

"The truth is, the DAC won in traditional PNM strongholds while the DAC leaders today deny the contribution of NJAC to the 1980 elections campaign. This denial is a manifestation of the ingratitude and deceitfulness that is a hallmark of their term in office," he declared.

Ware charged that during its four years in control of the Assembly the DAC committed "the same crimes as the PNM. From their weakened position DAC's politics have degenerated into wild talk, high bluff, political grand charge, and general backwardness," he said.

That is why, he said, NJAC "with a sense of duty has decided to contest all seats in the House of Assembly elections in 1984."

TELCO PLANS \$30-MILLION INVESTMENT IN TOBAGO

Port-of-Spain EXPRESS in English 28 Sep 84 p 48

[Text]

ADMITTING that Tobago has suffered neglect in the area of telecommunication "as in a number of other areas," Dr Neilson MacKay, executive director of Telco, disclosed yesterday that the telephone company will be investing some \$30 million to improve and modernise its services in the island.

He was addressing a seminar/product demonstration at the Mt Irvine Bay Hotel in Tobago arranged by Telco to inform Tobago residents, particularly its business community, of the development planned by the company to bring them up to date on the latest technology available.

Dr Mac Kay stressed that the reason for Tobago's neglect in the past has been the fact that the island has been a low revenue area with a small population and an even smaller business community.

However, it had been established internationally, said MacKay, that an efficient and modern telecommunication system, does, in fact, stimulate the economy of a country "as it stimulates economic growth and increased production.

"Over the next two years, Telco will be taking more business risks in Tobago," he said, referring to the \$30 million investment. "It is a calculated risk but I think it will pay off in the long run," he declared.

Money for the development programme was coming from Telco's international borrowings, from the government and from the Tobago House of Assembly.

Already, he said, there has been an improvement in the telephone service in the island with more phones available to subscribers with a doubling of the capacity of the Roxborough exchange from 200 to 400 lines and the Mt Pleasant exchange from 300 to 600 lines.

In addition, there has been improved connections with Trinidad and better facilities for overseas calls, he said.

By 1986, said Mac Kay, with the introduction of the digital system, there will be a total capacity of 11,000 lines as against the existing 2,800.

For the business community there will be additional telex services and an impressive array of business systems.

In the final analysis, what counted most with Telco, he said, was the professional manner in which it went about providing service to the community.

"I am sure that some of you must have sensed a new mood at Telco. We mean business. We make no idle promises for we have a dynamic and professional staff to provide the service," he told his audience, which included a wide cross-section of the business community. The seminar ends today.

TOBAGO TO GET INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS, NEW RUNWAY

BWIA Plans

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 3

[Text]

INTERNATIONAL flights will be landing at Tobago's Crown Point Airport from December 15 when the national airline, BWIA, includes the sister isle on one of its more popular routes.

BWIA's Managing Director, Mr Ian Bertrand, has announced the introduction of a Port-of-Spain/Tobago/Antigua/Miami flight on Wednesday of each week from year end. This route will remain in operation until April 22, 1985.

Plans for the inclusion of Tobago on the new Kingston/St Maarten/Barbados/Trinidad route are still being considered.

Mr Bertrand's disclosures were made during a meeting with the Tobago Division of the Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Commerce Inc.

The meeting was held to discuss the airbridge service between Trinidad and Tobago and the reintroduction of international flights through Tobago.

Chamber members feel that reintroduction of the international flights could assist in boosting the island's ailing tourist industry. They say that visitors from abroad should be able to travel directly to Tobago without the inconvenience of changing aircraft at Piarco.

The importance of proper exposure of the new schedule and making it known to travel agents and

travellers was stressed.

Mention was made of the fact the BWIA's on-time record had improved and participants at the meeting expressed the hope that the service would be regular and sustained.

Discussions on the airbridge centred on the problems caused by standby passengers crowding the traffic counter at the Tobago terminal at Piarco to the exclusion of booked passengers who were consequently unable to check in.

Mr Bertrand said the airline would operate a standy counter as a temporary measure. He said an extension to the terminal at Piarco was being constructed. When completed, this will make the terminal twice the size of the existing structure and thus ease congestion.

Passengers on the Tobago route have also been promised improved facilities.

Airport Improvements

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 15 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Francis Joseph]

[Text] A NEW 9,000-ft runway is to be built at Crown Point Airport in Tobago to make way for international flights.

Plans for the new runway are now on the drawing board and, according to sources close to the Airport Authority, the plans are expected to be submitted to the Authority shortly.

The present runway at Tobago is 5,000 ft.

The present runway runs from one point of the sea to another. Extending that runway to facilitate the additional 4,000 feet would cost the Airports Authority too much money.

As a result, the plans are being drawn up to run into a coconut estate alongside the new \$19 million airport terminal now under construction.

The Airports Authority had asked a Canadian consultant firm to estimate for a new airport terminal for Tobago to replace the dilapidated structure.

The Canadians said it would cost the Government \$100 million to build. The Airports Authority objected to this and requested that a local company be given the job.

Wimpey (Caribbean) Limited submitted a proposal which would cost \$25 million. The proposals were taken to Cabinet who deleted several items and reduced the figure to \$19 million before approving it.

Construction work started last July with completion date set for within 18 months. Seeraram Brothers Limited were given the contract to construct the perimeter ring road and car park facilities for the new terminal building.

The present building will be demolished along with the building housing the airport's fire department.

More Space

The new terminal is being built away from the present one. When the only building is demolished, additional space would be made for parked aircraft.

The new airport building will include Immigration and Customs officials--something which the present building does not have.

This would allow foreign airlines to fly direct to Crown Point instead of having to go to Piarco and then take a BWIA Airbridge flight to the sister island.

The new runway for Tobago would also put a stop to the present trend being adopted by the Airports Authority in closing the old runway regularly to facilitate repairs.

Everytime a DC-9 aircraft lands in Tobago, pot holes are made. To repair the holes, the runway closes sometimes for as much as six hours causing flights to be cancelled or delayed.

The new airport building for Tobago has been seen as one way of attracting more tourists to the island.

Meanwhile, the Board of the Airports Authority under its chairman Selwyn Richardson will meet tomorrow morning at its offices at Piarco to discuss the first annual report of the Board.

The Board which was appointed on October 5, 1983, recently celebrates its first anniversary. As a result, the Board has put together a report of its activities over the past year.

Startling Figures

According to Mr. Richardson yesterday, there will be some startling figures in the report which will raise eyebrows.

Although Mr. Richardson did not disclose what the figures were, the report would contain the figures of the revenue collected by the Airports Authority since this Board went into office.

In one month, the Airports Authority collected \$5,000 from persons using the car park facilities. Since that month, additional car park facilities were constructed and in July, \$105,000 was collected from patrons.

On February 20, this year, the Airports Authority took over the collection of monies for departure tax from the Director of Civil Aviation and in two months and nine days, collected over \$1.6 million.

The amount collected compared to February, March and April 1983 was almost \$600,000 more.

During the past year, the Airports Authority dismissed some 40 workers, some cleaners for unsatisfactory performance. In one instance, one worker who was dismissed turned up for work 61 days out of 211 working days last year.

CSO: 3298/086

JNT SLOWS WORK-TO-RULE ACTION IN DISPUTE WITH CPO

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 3

[Text]

WORK to rule action by public servants will continue on a small scale in particular areas as determined by individual units of the Joint Negotiating Team (JNT).

This is all part of Phase II of the JNT's mobilisation programme in protest against the six per cent wage offer from Chief Personnel Officer (CPO), Mr Hilton Cupid.

According to a JNT spokesman, regional public meetings will also be held and picket lines outside the CPO's office will take the form of mass demonstrations on particular days, on the instruction of the JNT.

The JNT, which represents six public sector unions, will give their story on the present state of negotiations on Sunday October 14. This will take the form of paid advertisements in both daily newspapers.

In addition, it is proposed to schedule interviews on radio and television.

The first in the series of regional public meetings takes place at Woodford Square, Port-of-Spain, on Monday from 5 p.m. The Tobago

meeting takes place at James Park on October 19 from 12 noon.

The final meeting will be at Harris Promenade, San Fernando, on October 22 starting at 5 p.m.

JNT officials are claiming that the six per cent offer from Government was part of "an overall policy which Government has adopted in keeping with the IMF's approach to correcting the economic ills of Third World countries.

"This approach not only advocates wage restrictions, but also work-force reduction, the dismantling of the Social Welfare System, removal of sunsides and all forms of social assistance," said a JNT spokesman.

"The world experience has been that application of IMF's strategies leads to the most inhumane conditions of poor and working people. It is for this reason that the JNT is of the view that the public be educated accordingly," he said.

Talks between the JNT and the CPO broke down earlier this week after requests for an increase in the wage offer were rejected.

CSO: 3298/086

QUARTERLY PRODUCTION IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR DOWN

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 4

[Text]

SIGNIFICANT declines have been recorded in the output of the local manufacturing sector although there has been a small increase in industrial sales.

Data just released by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) show an overall decline of 4.3 per cent in domestic production for the second quarter of this year. These figures do not include oil and sugar production.

Substantial decreases in the production of certain industries have been blamed for the decline. Most significant were decreases in footwear production, 44.3 per cent and pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and household chemicals, 31.8 per cent.

Production of petrochemical fertilisers also dropped by 18 per cent. Output of edible oils and fats is down by 24.8 per cent.

Offsetting these decreases were relatively large increases in output of cement, concrete products, household appliances, metal furniture and printers' materials.

Large increase was in cement production up by 42.3 per cent.

Refined oil products and sugar decreased by 9.3 per cent and 42.3 per cent respectively.

Industrial sales figures for the same period reflected an overall increase of 0.3 per cent.

BIG DROP

Sales of printing, publishing and paper converters showed a significant increase of 23.8 per cent.

There was 15.5 per cent rise in sales of assembly-type related industries, attributed to increases in sales of motor vehicles and household appliances.

But there were large decreases in sales of chemical and non-

metallic products of 16.1 per cent as a result of downward movements in sales of household chemicals and fertilisers.

The 14.7 per cent reduction in sales of miscellaneous goods was due to declines in sales of jewelry.

Industrial sales, including oil and sugar, declined by 3.4 per cent as the decrease of 20.6 per cent in sales of oil refinery products offset the increase of 49 per cent in sales of sugar.

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